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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 255 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Congress-"Nationalist" Rapprochement

Real Danger For Empire!

Ribbentrop Carries 'Red' Scare Into Britain's Capital

LONDON, October 26.

Herr Hitler was convinced that the only real danger for Europe and the British Empire is the spreading further of Communism, declared Herr Von Ribbentrop on his arrival in London to assume Ambassadorship. He added, the closer collaboration of the two countries was a vital necessity in the common struggle for the upholding of this civilization.

Arms were raised in Nazi salute by top-hatted leaders of the German colony in London as the Ambassador detrained at Victoria station.—Reuter's Special.

ADVANCE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Punjab Council Passes Consolidation Of Holdings Bill

LAHORE, October 26.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day passed the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Bill which is one of the main measures of rural reconstruction.

An amendment urging that Government bear the cost of consolidation was defeated by 29 votes to 25.—A.P.

SEVERE GALE SWEEPS CHANNEL

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A heavy south-westerly gale swept the channel to-day forcing all small ships in the straits of Dover take shelter while the passengers of the cross-channel steamers had very bad crossings.

A parade of 5,000 bluejackets of the Devonport has been cancelled owing to the violence of the storm. "Queen Mary" had a severe bufetting and arrived to-day at Southampton reporting several minor injuries.—Reuter.

RIOT SCARE IN CITY

But Police Nip Excitement In Bud

There was some excitement in the city when the mischievous rumours spread that rioting was revived in certain sections on Monday. But inquiries went to show that the rumours were set afloat by mischief mongers.

Telephone messages were being flashed from various centres regarding impending disturbances but when these were investigated it was found that some mischiefmonger was raising a scare which failed to interest anybody.

The police promptly turned out in full force and patrolled the affected areas and before curfew order came into force restored complete confidence.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

There were six cases, however reported to the police of stray assaults and stabbing. Four of these cases were from the Maharbowrie Police Station where two Hindus were reported to have been waylaid and stabbed at Duncan Road. Soon after information was received that a Hindu had been stabbed at Byculla. The man was found bleeding near the Byculla Station and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The situation after the curfew order was enforced was quiet and there was no untoward incident.

SARAT BOSE AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose arrived here this afternoon from Benares after attending the meeting of the Parliamentary Committee. He will leave for Lahore on October 28 by the Frontier Mail, reaching there next morning.—United Press.

Spanish Civil War

Heavy Fighting On All Fronts

Rebel Warships Cruise In Bay Of Biscay

Govt. Attacks Repulsed, 500 Being Killed

BARCELONA, Oct. 26.

The Catalan forces have occupied Puicladron dominating the communications between Tardienta, Alcubierre and Saracossa. The Rebel attack on the Tardienta front is claimed to have been repulsed.

200 Persons Killed

ST. JEANDELUZ: Basque militia attacked the insurgents' position at Marquina, twenty miles east of Bilbao but were repulsed with a loss of 200 persons.

Insurgent warships, "Espana" and "Velasco" are reported to be cruising in the Bay of Biscay cutting sea communications with Bilbao.

Govt. Attacks Repulsed?

RABAT: The Seville radio reports that Government attacks on Navalcarnero and Andalusia have been repulsed and in the counter-attack on Sesena 300 Government militia have been killed.

"AFTER CAPTURE OF MADRID . . . !

LISBON, Oct. 26.

The people of New Spain may join Germany, Italy and other countries in organising an anti-Communist Front after the capture of Madrid and Bilbao declared Quiepo Dellano broadcasting from Seville.

He also claimed that since the end of August, Government militiamen lost 20,000 killed and 50,000 wounded.—Reuter.

ARRESTED BY INSURGENTS

TALAVERA (Delareina), Oct. 26.

A British Military *Attache* at Madrid and an American banker, motoring from Madrid to Aranjuez are reported to have been arrested by the insurgents and refused permission to return to Madrid.

They have now been given provisional liberty under the officers' supervision.—Reuter.

FORTUNES OF WAR & MUTUAL CLAIMS

MADRID, Oct 26.

According to a Government 'communique' three positions on the Aragon Front and the strong position of Algora have been captured and from the latter, fierce bombardment is proceeding.

An Insurgents' 'communique' also claims minor successes on other fronts.—Reuter.

Earlier

HEAVY FIGHTING AT NAVAL PERAL

LONDON, October 26.

The Spanish insurgents are expected to order a general advance within a few hours and General Varelas forecasts that they will be in possession of Madrid on Thursday.

The insurgents admit that they suffered a set-back at Peguirino, but claim that the Government counter-attack was stemmed after reaching Las Navas and Delmarques.

Heavy fighting is proceeding at Naval Peral, where the insurgents state that, after an initial set-back, they have been successful and are now in sight of Escurial.

The rebels also claim to have occupied the heights around Aranjuez. Government troops are retreating leaving hundreds of prisoners, including a "foreign Press Correspondent."

Madrid spent the Sunday feverishly digging trenches and erecting barricades.—Reuter.

Welcome Lead From Punjab

NO QUARTER' TO REACTIONARY FORCES

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

As a result of a conference between the leaders of the Nationalist Party and Congress held this evening in the presence of Pandit Malaviya a compromise has been reached.

The following authoritative statement has been issued by the conference:—

"During Pandit Malaviya's stay at Lahore the leaders of the Congress and Congress Nationalist Party have exchanged views regarding the combined working of both parties during the forthcoming elections.

"It is hoped that the parties will join heads in fighting out the elections and defeating the reactionary forces in the province."—United Press.

Malaviya Postpones Dehra Dun Trip

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

Pt. Malaviya changed his mind in the last minute and did not leave for Dehra Dun. He will attend the Nationalist Party meeting to-morrow when, it is understood, details of combined working of the two wings of the Congress in fighting elections in the Punjab will be considered and also the mutually agreed list of candidates.

No statement has been issued but one leader said: "It is hoped that both parties will join hands in defeating the reactionary forces"—A. P.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

More Foundation Members

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement.—

"The following names have to be added to the list of the foundation members of the National Council of Civil Liberties Union. Some of them were left out owing to clerical errors and others sent their replies after the publication of the last list.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, Calcutta; Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu, Calcutta; Mr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Calcutta; Mr. Ramdas Khimji, Bombay; Mr. Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Azamgarh.—United Press.

MCMAHON CAN'T APPEAL.

LONDON, October 26.

McMahon's application for leave to appeal against sentence was dismissed to-day.—Reuter.

Search For Unity Among Princes

Attempt To Bridge Gulf Between Rival Groups

Maritime Ministers Discuss Reservation In Instrument Of Accession

The whole of next week will be devoted by the Indian States representatives—Ministers and Princes—to the discussion of the Instruments of Accession to Federation and the position of certain States, which are not satisfied with the Draft Instrument of Accession.

DEFINITE CLEAVAGE

From informal talks which have been going on between the Ministers of various States that are already in Bombay, it appears that there is a definite cleavage of views between the smaller and bigger States.

ATTEMPTS AT AGREEMENT.

Attempts are, however, being made to bridge the gulf between the views of the differing groups among the Princes and there are some who expect that as a result of these efforts agreement will be arrived at and the Chamber reconstructed with most of the Princes who have left it rejoining it.

It would appear that in the Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi, the smaller States were strongly of the view that not only adequate reservations should be made in the Instrument of Accession, but the issues regarding Paramountcy the Viceroys' special powers, the powers of the Federal Court and the Federal Railway authority as affecting the domain and sovereignty of the powers as arising out of the Government of India Act be clarified and modified to meet the objections of the Princes.

ON HORNS OF DILEMA.

The smaller princes further feel that in the exercise of the Federal powers, if the authority as indicated in Schedule "B" is transferred to them, they would have to maintain an expensive machinery, while if it is retained by the Federal Authority it will create a source of perpetual friction in their internal administration.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

It is understood that while the ministers of smaller states as Jhalawar, Dewas (Junior) Panna and Dholepur were keen on pressing for consideration of these issues, the President of the Conference, Khan Bahadur Nabi Bux, Prime Minister of Bhawalpur has appended a strong minute of dissent discounting most of these objections and characterising some of them as illusory and suggesting that the Princes should confine themselves mainly to the terms of the Instrument of Accession. In the Conference he was the only minister, representing the bigger States and the strong dissent he has shown is taken as an indication that the smaller and the bigger states may not see eye to eye in the Conference.

At the meeting of Ministers to be held on Tuesday, Khan Bahadur Nabi Bux, will press for the consideration of the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Ministers' Standing Committee, which considered the Draft of Accession with his minute of dissent, which seems to be the majority view of the Ministers. They want, it appears that there would be minimum of reservation consistent with the dignity and sovereignty of the States.

EARLIER.

CONFERENCE AT THE TAJ

BOMBAY, Monday.

About thirty Gujerat and Kathiawar States, comprising almost all the States which come in Group XII, of the Government of India, met at the Princes Room at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day, to discuss the Instruments of Accession to the All-India Federation and other matters.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani was in the Chair.

The Maharajakumar of Sitamau and Khan Bahadur Nabibux of Bhawalpur State, who are in Bombay in connection with the Ministers' and Princes' meeting, which are to be held during the week, were present at the meeting by invitation.

The discussion at the meeting, it would appear centred round Schedule VII of the Government of India Act, which empowers the Federal Legislature to legislate on questions of Excise, Salt, etc., and also empowers it to decide what reservations should be given to the Indian States.

The Maritime States of Kathiawar and Gujerat are very much concerned about their rights of levying customs duty etc.

MAXIMUM CO-OPERATION.

A minister of a prominent Kathiawar State said that the discussions were carried on with a view to arrive at maximum co-operation and minimum reservation as far as the entrance of the minor States into the Federation was concerned.

The Standing Committee of the Ministers, which met on Sunday decided upon the Agenda for the Conference of Ministers that is to be held to-morrow.

A Conference of a large number of rulers of Indian States is to be held during the latter part of the week, when the question of the Princes joining the Federation will be discussed threadbare and the draft Instrument of Accession will be examined very closely.

DECCAN DEWANS IN BOMBAY

Ministers from various States from different parts of India have come to Bombay for jointly considering the most important issues vitally affecting the Princes, re: their Instrument of Accession to Federation.

Almost all the Dewans of the Deccan States are staying in Sardargriha and Taj Mahal Hotel. Prominent amongst them is the Dewan of Mudhol—Mr. R. Baindur who has been staying in Sardargriha Hotel for the last month.

Mr. Baindur appears to have full mastery over the subject and most willingly extends his helping hand to his brother ministers in arriving at some solution of the most intricate problems. He always shows his readiness to explain the various aspects of the question re: accession. He along with other ministers of the various States, will attend the "Ministers' Conference" to be held at the Town Hall from Tuesday.

MISHAP IN SAIGON RACE

'Plane Crashes At Karachi But Occupants Jump Out

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

The 'plane in which Arnoux and Japy are competing in Paris-Saigon air race crashed while landing on Drigh Road aerodrome at 6-40 p.m. The occupants of the plane jumped out. The 'plane was badly damaged.

The 'plane flew over the aerodrome at 6-05 p.m. but the retractable undercarriage being jammed and not opening up circled over the aerodrome for 38 minutes to use up the petrol and made a remarkable landing without the 'plane catching fire while all occupants Arnoux, Michelitti and Japy jumped out. The R. A. F. Fire-extinguisher, first-aid van, the aerodrome doctor and other doctors with a supply of tools proceeded to the 'plane and brought the passengers to the aerodrome office. The 'plane's left-wing has been damaged.—A. P.

FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Congress Leaders' Tour Programme

BENARES, October 26.

Gandhiji and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan are leaving for Kathiawar this afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left this morning for Allahabad. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders also left this morning for their respective destinations.

It is understood that the tour programme of certain Congress leaders in connection with the election campaign has been arranged. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President arrives at Calcutta on November 5 and will tour Bengal on the following days. He will then tour Orissa and Andhra Desa.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board will be touring in the Central Provinces during the first week of November and the Tamil Nad, in the second week of November and the Bombay Presidency during the third week of November. Sardar Patel will make his second tour in the United Provinces in January.—A P.

TO WELCOME ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

Ahmedabad Municipality Votes Address

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

By 32 against 5 votes the Ahmedabad Municipality at its meeting held to-day passed a resolution voting an address of welcome to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan when he arrives here by the end of this month.

For want of a requisite majority the Board could not sanction a sum of Rs. 500 for expenses in this connection. Private subscription will be raised among the members of the Municipality for this purpose.—United Press.

DR. SATYAPAL'S TOUR IN PUNJAB

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 26.

Accompanied by Master Govindpuri and other Congress workers of this district, Dr. Satyapal, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee who arrived here by car from Lahore, visited Barapind and Kansurpur and studied the existing condition of the places. Public meetings were also addressed by them. A mass meeting of rural workers will be held at Bandagarh this evening.—United Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR RAJKOT

BENARES, Oct. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan left for Rajkot (Kathiawar) this afternoon.—A.P.

Customs Surprises For Finance Member

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The main source of Central Revenues, namely Customs seems to have disappointment in store for the Finance Member. The statistics for the half-year ended September have both agreeable and disagreeable features from the budgetary point of view.

Spurt In Silver

The spurt in imports of silver which commenced suddenly in April continued and reached its apex in September. In six months, yield on silver import duty amounted to 83 lakhs as against two lakhs budgetted for the whole year.

Sugar on the other hand yielded 33 lakhs as against two crores budgetted for the whole year.

Contrary to the experience of the past three years Customs returns have been showing declining tendency and have been about 78 lakhs less till the end of September. The excise duties have come up beyond expectations.

FALL IN BRITISH TEXTILES.

The Government's earnest desire to give impetus to British textile imports have not borne fruit. Despite 5 per cent. reduction in the tariffs their imports continue to fall and customs returns from this source continue at a diminished level.

The balance of trade in merchandize in the six months has reached the high level of 23 crores as against nine crores last year.

SOCIALIST PARTY EXECUTIVE

Urgent Meeting At Allahabad On Nov. 1.

BENARES, Oct. 26.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist party will be held in Allahabad on November 1.

The Agenda includes review of Congress nominations to the Legislatures and the question of holding Party's Conference in December at Faizpur.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Motor Engineer on 400 Motor Mechanic 300, and G.D.A. Accountant (Gujrathi) 250 for Africa. Apply personally Low & Low, 31, Forbes St., Bombay. (7181).

Wanted L. C. P. S. Gent. and Lady Doctors, also fully qualified Nurses, Midwives for Hospital. Apply Box No. 7180, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted at once five really capable and influential gentlemen to hold position as Organizers, candidates must possess past experience in salesmanship and organization, salary according to qualifications. Apply Mr. G. S. Vij, 10, Gujrat Hindu Lodge, Poona. (7171).

Wanted—An energetic Congress-minded typist knowing good Marathi short-hand and typing for the Reception Committee Office at Faizpur, for two months. Apply with minimum salary and testimonials to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Faizpur, E. Khandesh. (4207).

Wanted an experienced Manager for our Poona branch. Pay Rs. 100-10-250. Cash deposit Rs. 3,000. Post permanent. Apply V. Kesava Rao. B.A., General Assistant, the Provincial Bank of India Ltd., 17, Main Street, Poona. (4205).

Wanted a Professor of Sanskrit for the M.T.B. College, Surat, to join duty from the middle of November, 1936. The appointment will be temporary up to the end of March, 1937. Applications with testimonials stating qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary should reach the Principal before the 7th November. (4203).

Wanted Cashier for commercial firm. Cash security Rs. 500 essential. Apply immediately stating salary to Box No. 7169, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted well experienced and well trained men for a circle. Only competent and all round men need apply immediately. Stating age and qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7140, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let Dani's Bungalow on Sea-side, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply personally T. No. 42544. (7168).

To let new premises at 510 Arthur Road, Near Tardeo Tram Terminus, best ventilater airy single, double rooms shops with latest conveniences for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7104).

Ground floor of Irani Building to let as Shop. Rent Rs. 45, opp Municipal Fork Market, Marine Lines. Apply J. B Irani, inside Crawford Market, Bombay. (7157).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Wanted on sale or long lease for agricultural purposes one piece of fertile land measuring upto 100 acres in Bombay Suburban District or Gujarat, accessible by road, with sufficient supply of well, canal, or river water. Apply with full particulars of situation, price or annual rental, revenue to be paid, etc., to Box No. 7172, "Bombay Chronicle."

Offers are invited for the follow-ing before 4th November 1936. (1) Lease of the Rubber Shoes Factory complete in working order. (2) Purchase of the Factory. For terms, conditions and further particulars see or apply to Chairman, The India Shoes & Rubber Works, Ltd., Sukkur. (7178).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted experienced Agent, act Bombay Distributor for India's fastest selling crossword monthly magazine. Security essential. Apply sharp. New Era Industries, Post Box No. 10, Lahore. (7173).

Wanted Canvassing Agents for our guaranteed Handloom cloths on liberal commission. Money & Co., Weaving Factory, Calicut. (7160).

Wanted Special and Ordinary Agents from all parts of the Presidency for the most progressive Life Office in India. Terms exceedingly attractive. Apply to J. C. Maitra, Special Representative, The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one secondhand Lanca-shire Boiler 150 lbs. pressure and two Vertical Boilers 100 lbs. pressure in good condition, complete with fittings. Also 3000 ft. secondhand 4" or 5" W.I. Pipes with sockets and 1500 ft. 2" or 3" steam pipes with sockets in sound condition. Write full particulars and lowest prices to P. O. Box 416 Bombay. (7179).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

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Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

The date of receiving Tenders for Two Bridges across Sabarmati River is hereby extended from 14th November, 1936 to 30th November, 1936, on account of Puja and Diwali Holidays.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
22nd October 1936.
4209.

NOTICE.

We are glad to inform our patrons that from 2nd November, 1936, we will be SHIFTING to the ground floor of Ghaswala Building, situated in Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road.

K. C. KATARIA,
Manager,
Punjab National Bank Limited, Bombay.
4215.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. M 5952 of 1936.

Owing to the postponement of the Supplementary Matriculation Examination from the 26th October, 1936, to the 5th November 1936, it has become necessary to alter the seating arrangement of candidates whom it was intended to place in the St. Xavier's College and the Muzafferabad Hall. No examination will be held in the Muzafferabad Hall and the numbers of candidates, who will be accommodated in the St. Xavier's College, in supersession of the previous arrangement, are as under:

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.
Nos.
255.— 562 (Persian.)
992.—1009 (Hebrew).
2677.—2803 (Persian).
2991.—2994 (Hebrew.)

2. For accommodating the remaining candidates from the St. Xavier's College and those from the Muzafferabad Hall, a mandap at the Robert Money School will be erected and the following candidates will be placed therein:—

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.
Nos.
1.— 254 (Sanskrit).
918.— 977 (Latin).
1944.—1950 (Marathi)
2312—2337 (Portuguese),
2345—2676 (Sanskrit).
2951—2980 (Latin).
2997—3277 (Marathi).
3394—3397 (Portuguese).
and 3401 (Sanskrit).

3. The seating arrangements at the other places, namely, the Elphinstone College, the Wilson College, the Sydenham College and the Covocation Hall remain unaltered.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
Registrar, University of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th October, 1936.
4208

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post as Lecturer at the Engineering College, Benares Hindu University. The appointment will TERMINATE ON MARCH 31ST, 1937. Applicants must have had good practical experience in Mechanical Engineering, and must have taught most of the following subjects in an Institution of University rank:—

(1) Applied Mechanics,
(2) Strength and Elasticity of Materials,
(3) Structural Design and Advanced Theory of Structures,
(4) Heat Engines,
(5) Hydraulics.

He should be a member of a well known Institution of Engineers and a graduate in Engineering of a University.

Salary Rs. 500/- (rupees five hundred) per month.

Apply, stating the earliest date upon which the candidate can take up the duties, to:—

"THE PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR,
Benares Hindu University."
on or before 21st November, 1936.
4210.

Change of Programme To-day
OPERA HOUSE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
By Public Demand.

RAJPUTANA FILMS LD'S
Enchanting Musical Romance
ROMANTIC INDIA
Will Commence Shortly
AT
SUPER
TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD
Watch for the Date
Booking: Art Industry (India)
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights. Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Taijin Maru	9th Oct.	28th Oct.
Holland ,,	22nd ,,	....
*Hamburg ,,	24th ,,	30th Nov
Mantai ,,	9th Nov.	24th ,,
Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	8th Dec.
Hokushin ,,	26th ,,	16th ,,
Koshiu ,,	9th Dec.	24th ,,
Pacific ,,	20th ,,	7th Jan.

*Proceeding to Persian Gulf and returning Bombay on 25-11-36.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

SHIPPING NEWS
Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's Oil Tanker S.S. British Duchess of 3427 Reg. tons, Capt. R. H. Guswell, arrived on Saturday from Abadan with passengers, and fuel oil.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Barpeta of 1892 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Dewhurst, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Bedi Bunder and Verawal on Saturday with passengers and general cargo.

Forbes Forbes Campbell & Coy's S.S. Haven of 1773 Reg. tons, Capt. O. Andreassen, arrived on Saturday from Bangkok via Sabang and Colombo with cargo of rice.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Garmula of 3234 Reg tons, Capt. H. Taylor, arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Madras, Malabar Coast Ports on Sunday with passenger, rice and general cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's S.S. Calcutta Maru of 3214 Reg. tons, Capt. K. Torumi, arrived from Yokohama via Japan ports, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on Sunday with general cargo.

Turner Morrison & Coy's S.S. Jehangir of 2157 Reg. tons, Capt. P. M. Mirrless, arrived from Jeddah via Aden and Porbunder with passengers, specie and general cargo.

Turner Morrison & Coy's S.S. Akbar of 2479 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Beattie, arrived from Calcutta via Baypore in water ballast.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. tons, Capt. S. G. Slocombe, arrived from Calcutta with passengers, coal and general cargo.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS ENTERED FOR LOADING ON 26-10-36:—

S.S. Haven (F.F.C. & Co.) for Penang and Singapore.

S.S. Shwedagon (Steel Bros.) for Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

S.S. Alipore (M. M. & Co.) for China, Japan ports via Colombo.

S.S. Toyama Maru (N. Y. K.) for China, Japan ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 26.

1 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Karachi, 27-10, O S Kaisha.
2 Taijin Maru, 3642, Kobe, 28-10, O S Kaisha.
3 Bhutan, 2912, London, 26-10, M M and Co.
5 Mauly, 3413, P.-Gulf, 27-10, L Triestino.
6 Lindenfels, 5193, Karachi, 2-11, L Edwards Ltd.
7 City of Simla, 5955, Karachi, 26-10 K Nixon & Co.
8 Carnaro 2154, Genoa, 26-10, L. Triestino.
11 Tuscania 10016, Glasgow 29-10, Grahams T Co.
12 Calcutta Maru, 3214, Kundla.
14 Karanja 4646 Durban 28-10, M M and Co.
15 Trantenfels 3924, Antwerp, 25-10, L. Edwards Ltd.
17 H T Ellora 2386, Karachi, 28-10 Principal Sea T Officer.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gambhira, 3196, Rangoon, 31-27-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
27-10, Merchant S. N. Co.
5 Sophie Marie, 677, M.-Coast, 26-10, Merchant S W Co.
7 Surada 3381, Karachi, 25-10, M M and Co.
9 Lalita, 283, M5Coast, 26-10 Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.
14 Jalaveera, 3089, Karachi, 26-10, Scindia S. N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Haven, 1773, Penang, 26-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
C/R Garmula, 3234, N.F., N.F., M. M. & Co.
D/F Akbar, 2479, Mauritius, 31-10, T. Morrison & Co.
F Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 3-11, T. Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Kaisar-I-Hind 29-10 P & O S N Co.
Somali 6-11 F & O S N Co.
Strathaird 5-11 P & O S N Co.
Warfield 27-10 M M and Co.
Strathmore, 9-11, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 12-11, P and O S N Co.
Chitral, 19-11, P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-11, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury, 2-11, Killick Nixon & Co.
Clan Matheson, 29-10, James Finlay & Co.

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 29-10 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Worcester 5-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Atlanta City, 2-11, M. M. & Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN
Kidderpore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 9-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 23-11, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BASRA.
Bandra, 29-10, M. M. & Co.
Vasna, 31-10, M. M. & Co.
Bamora 5-11 M M and Co.
Varsova 7-11 M M and Co.

FROM JAVA
Silverash 29-10 Volkart Bros.
Kota Agoeng, 5-11, Volkart Bros.

FROM KARACHI
Frauenfels 29-10 Lionel Edward

FROM RANGOON
Golconda, 2-11, M M and Co.

FROM HULL
City of Kobe 3-11 James Finlay and Co.

FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 7-11 P & O S N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, 2-11, Lionel Edward.
Ratenfels, 6-11, Lionel Edward.

FROM ABADAN
FROM OSLO.
Teradentes, 28-10, Lionel Edward.

FROM TRIESTE.
Victoria, 2-11, Lloyd Triestino

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Kaiser-I-Hind, 31-10; P and O S N Coy.
Mooltan, 7-11, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Corfu, 14-11, P & O S N Coy.

FOR HAMBURG
Tranenfels, 31-10, Lionel Edwards.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania 29-10 Graham's Trading Co.
City of Simla 9-11 Killick Nixon and Co.
California, 12-11, Graham's Trdg. Co.

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 30-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Worcester, 7-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Oran, 18-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR SANFRANCISCO
Kota Agoeng 11-11 Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Tango Maru, 11-11, N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 12-11, N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 1-11, N. Y. Kaisha.
Victoria 2-11 Lloyd Triestino.
Somali 7-11 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru, 11-11, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR MORITIUS.
Akbar, 31-10, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR GENOA
Conte Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir, 5-11, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR JAVA.
Silverrash, 2-11, Volkart Bros.

FOR BASRA.
Barpeta 28-10 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Takliva, 11-11, M. M. & Co.
Kenya 30-9 M M & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.
Strathaird 3-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Lindenfels, 27-10; Lionel Edwards, Ltd.
Rautenfels, 10-10, Lionel Edward.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. "Tuscania"	23-10-36
S.S. "Lindenfels"	23-10-36
S.S. "Holland Maru"	23-10-36
S.S. "Nawab" (boats)	24-10-36
S.S. Sophie Marie"	24-10-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

S.S. Bhutan for Hull.—1600 bags myrabollam, J. Moolchand & Co.

For Marseilles.—309 bags muster seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Havre.—247 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Simla for Dunkirk.—9 bales cotton waste, M. Narottamdas & Co.

S.S. Lindenfels for Hamburg.—161 bales cotton waste, G. M. Vyas & Co.; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, Mantri & Co.

For Antwerp.—13 bundle pieck quills, P. Kasambhai; 4200 bags groundnut oil cakes, Mantri & Co.

For Gothenburg, 55 bales cotton waste, G. M. Vyas & Co.

For Copenhegan.—25 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save & Co.

For Fredrikstad.—10 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save & Co.

For Stockholm.—25 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save & Co.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, C. Jethabhai & Co.; 1300 bales cotton raw, N. Nagshi & Co.

S.S. Taijin Maru for Osaka.—67 bags Indian sandalwood, S. Nowroji & Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.; 1300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Alipore, for Kobe.—1500 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 26.

S.S. President Garfield, Agents F. F. Campbell & Co.; from San Francisco:—55 casks tallow; 25 cases sardines; 612 cases Cnd. fruits; 55 cases drugs; 15 Kts. printing ink; 170 drums lubricating oil.

From Honolulu:—118 casks tallow.

From Kobe.—14 cases screws; 601 cases apples; 16 cases stoves; 20 cases playing cards; 15 cases sugar candy; 125 porcelain tiles; 25 cases Yassah yarn; 16 cases cotton shirting; 38 cases glassware; 21 cases rayon yarn; 73 cases silk yarn; 40 cases cotton fents; 50 bales stencilized mats; 157 cases rayon & cotton mixed piece-goods; 84 cases cotton goods.

From Shanghai.—36 bundles raw silk; 797 V/boxes tea; 28 cases ponge; 35 cases silk piece-goods.

From Penang.—65 cases salmon; 42 cases paper (printing); 610 cases fire-crackers; 35 bundles raw silk.

From Manila:—19 coils manila rope.

From Penang.—160 bags betel nuts; 780 slabs refined tin; 30 bags gum benzamin.

From Colombo.—56 chests tea; 12 bags pepper; 50 bundles mattress fibres.

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Derma-Grip
RECOGNIZED AS BEST FOR ALMOST FIFTY YEARS
L-15

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

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METAL POLISH
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Death Of Mr. A. M. Kajiji

WELL-KNOWN EDUCATIONIST AND EX-JUDGE

BOMBAY: Monday.

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Abdeali Mahomedali, Kajiji, Bat.-at-Law, which took place at his residence at Mahaluxmi where he had removed only recently from his Grant Road residence "Dilkhoosh" at 1 p.m. to-day.

Mr. Kajiji had been ailing for the past three years and last year he was entirely confined to bed for nearly two months. He was able to walk about a little at the beginning of this year, but his doctors strictly advised him not to exert himself as he was suffering from high blood pressure.

Suffered Relapse

Being a man of great activity, Mr. Kajiji was not inclined to confine himself to the house, and continued to take his usual interest in public life. He went with Mr. Justice Wadia to Surat on October 3, to inspect the Law College and since his return from Surat his condition grew worse.

In spite of his infirmity, he was in the habit of attending the Bombay University Senate meetings for hours at a stretch. He also took an interest in politics and presided over the meetings of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board in the Islam Club at Chowpatty.

A few days ago again he suffered a relapse and was obliged to take to his bed. This time his condition gave great anxiety to his medical advisers and his illness was considered to be extremely serious. The end came this afternoon when the news of his death at the age of 65 was received with dismay by the wide circle of his many friends and admirers.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji.

Mr. Kajiji was the President of the Anjuman Islam for several years and Vice-President of the Islam Gymkhana. He was also President of the Islam Club. He was for some years Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court and was afterwards elevated to the Bench. He acted as a Judge from time to time between 1916 and 1919 when he was appointed permanent Judge. He occupied the position of a Puisne Judge of the High Court from 1919 to 1926 and resigned about ten years ago.

He was one of the few Muslims who joined Free Masonry nearly forty years ago when freemasonry was looked upon with suspicion by orthodox Muslims. He was the life and soul of Lodge Islam which was founded nearly seventy years ago by Muslims and Europeans together. He was a member of this lodge for nearly forty years and recently initiated his son in freemasonry with his own hand. He held the highest position in freemasonry in the Scottish constitution in India. He was for many years a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of it sSyndicate. He was for many years an examiner in Law and latterly for LL.M. Mr. Kajiji was for some years President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association.

He was a director of Minerva, Mysore and Sirur Mills and several electric supply companies including those of Nasik, Deolali, Lonavla, Khandala, Panwel, Barsi and Matheran.

Among other business activities he was a director of the Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd. and Bombay Fire and General Insurance Company for many years. The offices of these Company were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The funeral took place in the evening which was attended by a large number of his Muslim and non-Muslim friends.

Among those present were also Sir S. B. Billimoria, Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistry, Mr. Kekobad K. Adenwala, Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, Mr S. R. Dongerkery, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. L. Mehta and Dr. Homi F. Pavri, The body was taken in an ambulance to Narelwadi cemetery at Mazagaon where the remains were buried.

Mr. Kajiji leaves one son and three daughters and a large circle of relations and friends.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Promising to give a nine-year-old boy a kite and a reel of thread, Krishna Ramji, it is alleged, induced the boy to go with him along the Parel Tank Road, on Saturday last when the boy's mother raised an alarm.

The accused was chased and arrested.

It appears the boy was playing on the maidan near the Municipal Marathi School, Bhoiwada and accused approached him with the offer of the kite. As the boy followed him the accused was alleged to have searched his person on the way. The lad was wearing a silver chain, silver bangles and gold ear-rings.

The accused was pursued by the mother who raised an alarm, and he was chased and arrested.

The police believe that the accused was involved in several such cases in the section.

He was ordered to be remanded till November 5 at the Dadar Court to-day.

Having swallowed about 3/4 tola of opium as alleged by the police, a man left a note to the Inspector of the Lamington Road police station, in which he stated that he was committing suicide as he was tired of life.

On Friday night Narayan Anandrao Mudbhatkal went to bed, at his residence at Chikalwadi, only to be found the next morning, in an unconscious condition. He was removed by his friends to the J. J. Hospital from where he was discharged on Sunday.

A charge under sec. 309 I. P. C. was preferred against him.

As he was unable to furnish a bail of Rs. 100, he was remanded to police custody till 30th inst., at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

She offered prayers to "Saraswati," (Goddess of Learning) with an "Arati" in her hand and the flames came in contact with her sari and she sustained burns.

Shubrakantabai (11), residing at Khar, was removed to the Colony Nursing Home, Matunga where she succumbed to her burns, last night.

The body of the girl was brought to the morgue, to-day, and an inquest will be held on October 28.

Having handed his coat with cash of Rs. 30 to a friend of his for safe-custody, a man entered the house of a prostitute at Tribhuvan Road, on Thursday night.

Bhagawandas Tricumdas to whom the property was stated to have been entrusted, immediately absconded and was traced by the police near the Novelty Cinema on Sunday evening. Part of the stolen property was recovered from him.

Pending further enquiries, Mr I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to-day, remanded him to police custody till 9th November.

LA CONCORDE

The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., of Paris

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BE TALLER!
THE ONLY MOST POPULAR & NATURAL HEIGHT INCREASE COURSE IN THE WORLD.
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Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.
Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!
FLIT POWDER
Kills
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If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT

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BANK ACCOUNTANT CHARGED

Grave Allegations Against Officer Of Travancore National Bank

BOMBAY, Monday.

Grave allegations of misappropriation and forgery of valuable documents belonging to the Travancore National Bank Ltd. were made against J. D. Mehta, an accountant, at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

Mehta was arrested early this morning, on his return from Nasik. It was alleged in Court that he absconded from Bombay when the manager of the Bank was going into the accounts.

Mr. S. Narasimhan, manager of the Bank, filed a complaint on October 22 of misappropriation and forgery of documents in respect of Rs. 15,000 against the accused.

Rao Saheb Dere of the C. I. D. General Branch stated that the accused could not be traced anywhere in Bombay soon after the filing of the complaint.

Accused applied for bail and told the Court that he had left for Nasik for a change of climate. He was, he stated, under the treatment of Dr. Patel.

The magistrate (Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla) refused the application for bail and remanded him to police custody for fourteen days.

WORKSHOP TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Death by accident was the verdict returned, to-day by the Coroner's Jury on Louis Coelho, a supervisor of the boiler and compressor in General Motors' Workshop at Sewri on Thursday last.

Evidence showed that the supervisor was hurled violently on the ground by a revolving pulley which he was trying to stop after switching off its dynamo.

ANDHERI RECREATION CLUB

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Oct. 25.

A variety entertainment performance was held by The Andheri Recreation Club last night at the premises of the club. The programme consisted of garba dances, dialogues, mimicries and imitations. About a 100 persons witnessed the performance and the total receipts of the house was about Rs. 400.

SUSPECT'S STRANGE BEHAVIOUR IN COURT

Magistrate Adjourns Case

BOMBAY, Monday.

"I am a meat-eater and I was carrying a knife to cut fowls for Dassera celebrations," pleaded Uday Shankar, who sprang a surprise in the Court, while he was about to be sentenced, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, for contravening the Police Commissioner's order banning lethal weapons.

After the statement there was a hushed silence in the Court, the Magistrate being engrossed for a minute in looking at the knife. All of a sudden his attention was turned towards the accused who was making strange gestures and whose eyes were rolling.

The Magistrate observed that the man was perhaps unsound in mind and ordered his observation at the hands of the Police Surgeon and accordingly adjourned the case.

Five more Hindus were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 and imprisonment, in one, case for one month's rigorous imprisonment.

In sentencing Shivram Mana to pay a fine at Rs. 25 after he was found to have gone to purchase a knife in a gharry, the Magistrate observed that it was rather extravagant to purchase a knife worth two annas in that way.

Two more persons were sentenced to pay fine for disobeying the curfew order.

One of them, a worker, pleaded that he had no other go but to go home after his work was finished.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused would be inviting trouble by going through the Duncan Road, as he was a Hindu.

Dr. S. S. Patwardhan, D. Sc. Officiating Demonstrator, College of Science, Nagpur has been appointed Curator, Central Museum, Nagpur.

DEPRESSION IN BAY OF BENGAL

POONA, Oct. 26.

The Depression in the south Bay of Bengal centred his morning about 350 miles to the south-east of Madras. Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and Malabar while a few thunder-showers have been reported from east and North Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal, and Assam

Trivandrum reports 1½ inches, Pamban 1, Ludhiana ½ inch.

FORECAST

Rainfall will be widespread in the south of the Peninsula and thunder-showers will occur locally along the north Madras and Orissa coasts, and in the United Provinces and east and north Punjab.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-10-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 71.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 94.1 degrees 5.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.0 degrees 0.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-10-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

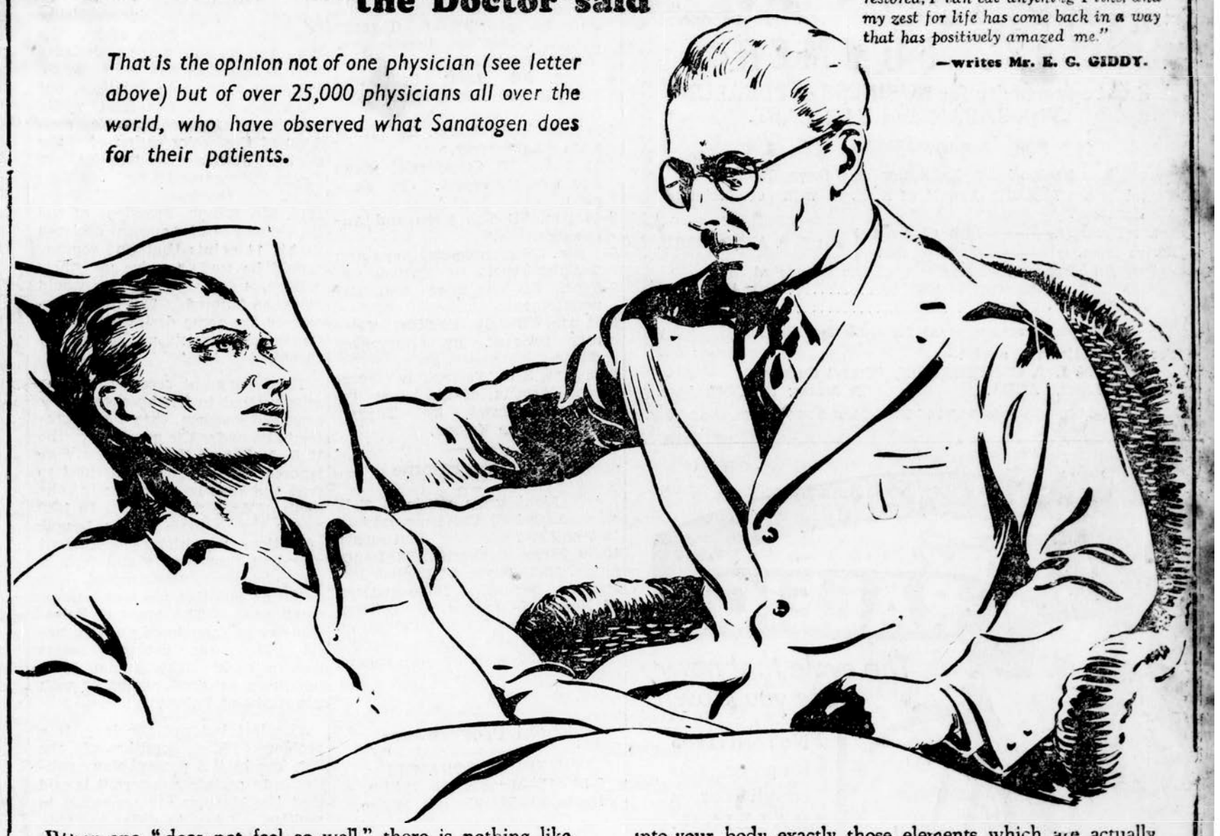
"Great Stuff—SANATOGEN—to pick you up"

the Doctor said

That is the opinion not of one physician (see letter above) but of over 25,000 physicians all over the world, who have observed what Sanatogen does for their patients.

"My doctor recommended me Sanatogen ("great stuff that Sanatogen to pick you up," he said). The change in three weeks is such that I cannot thank you enough. My courage and energy are restored, I can eat anything I like, and my zest for life has come back in a way that has positively amazed me."

—writes Mr. E. C. GIDDY.



When one "does not feel so well," there is nothing like Sanatogen to pick you up. That feeling of tiredness, that lack of energy is a sure sign that the climate, or business trouble, has sapped your strength.

Do not dismiss this idly as nonsense. It is not nonsense! On the contrary, many people who have neglected these symptoms are now suffering from serious disorders of the nervous system. The sensible thing to do is to give your body just that amount of extra strength which it needs so badly. Then the machine will run smoothly again, and you will feel as healthy as ever you did.

That is where Sanatogen comes in. And that is why physicians are so unanimous in its praise. It infuses into your body exactly those elements which are actually strength and vitality. Sanatogen replenishes your reserves, and all your troubles—your run-down feeling—will disappear quite naturally.

Why not start taking Sanatogen to-day? You will notice the remarkable improvement in your health very soon. Day by day, you will notice how your energy returns, how your vitality is restored. Sanatogen will enable you to enjoy life once more to the full.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars

Sanatogen is now also obtainable in half size packing at about half price

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'Imperial Affairs.'
7-46 p.m. Musical interlude.
7-50 p.m. Celluloid rhythm.
8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
10 p.m. The News and announcements.
10-20 p.m. The Philip Whiteway Ensemble.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

p.m.
11-30 Bul-Bul Tarang Solos. By J. Shah.
11-45 Gazals and Quwalis. By Abdul Hamid Mulla.
12-45 Clarionet Solos. By Sheikh Mohomed.

p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. A Brunswick Decca Concert. (Recorded). The Berlin State Opera Orchestra. "Light Cavalry." The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. "The Unfinished Symphony." Franz von Vecsey and G. Agisti. "Sonata in E Flat for Violin and Piano." Franz Volker. (Tenor). "Santa Lucia." "Schonau, That's my Paradise." The Prisca String Quartet. "Verdi Quartet in E Minor." The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. "Peer Gynt." Cossack Choir with Balalaika Orchestra. "Gipsy Songs." "Song of the Volga Boatman."
2-0 Relay from Rotary Club.
6-0 Relay from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 A Recorded Programme. Introduced by J. Allen. A Programme of light music and songs introducing. Edgar Coyle, Rex Palmer, Harry Dearth and Marek Weber and His Orchestra.
7-30 Talk (English): "Cooking without tears." Small Cakes. By Hilda Flanders.
8-0 Mendoza and his Orchestra. Overture, "Poet and Peasant." Suppe. Andante Cantabile, "From 5th Symphony." Tschaikowsky. Serenata, "Leggenda, dei Pirenei" Bossola. Dance "Hungarian Dance III" Brahms.
8-30 News and News in Hindi.
9-0 Mendoza and his Orchestra.
9-30 Talk (English: "Motor Travel in India." By H. E. Ormerod, J.P.
9-45 News in English.
10-0 Light Classical Music. By Shrimatibai Narvekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Indian Music. (Recorded).
9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Foundations of Indian Music". No. 2 Surs and Scales By Rafique Chaznavi.
9-15 Air Orchestra. Bhopali.
9-25 Lachhi Ram. "Dekho Nand Ka Chhora dhit langarwa." (Khaya Malkauns). "He Shambhu chandr badani." (Khayal Jonpuri Iktala).
9-45 Malang Khan. Sitar—Shudh Todi.
9-55 Shamim Bai. "Bigri ban jaegi kisi tadbir ke sath. Apni taqdir mila lo miri takdir ke sath."
10-5 Rashid Ahmad Panipati "Jan-o-dil sazgar hain dono. Yani tum par nisar hain dono." (Zaki). Nale karne dil-i-nakam bure hote hain. Keh bure kamon ke anjam bure hote hain." (Dagh).
10-20 Shamim Bai. "Jo Mazar-i-Mohammad per mar jaenge. Zindagi ka thikana woh kar jaenge." Naat.

p.m.
12-30 Air Orchestra. Dev Sakh.
12-40 Lachhi Ram. "Mora sayyan chala pardes." Thumri Barwa. "Par hoja najar ka bhala." Dadra Bindrabani.
1-0 Shamim Bai. "Chalo hato jao main nahin bolun." (Thumri Gaum Sarang). "Kiun meri ah-i-sard unhen nagawar ho. Yeh woh hawa nahin jo kale je par ho." (Dagh).
1-20 Rashid Ahmad Panipati. "Na kiun tir-i-nazar guzre jigar se. Kahin yesh war rukte hain siqar se." (Majruh).
1-30 A Light Variety Programme. (Recorded).
2-30 Close down.

p.m.
5-0 Air Orchestra. Purba.
5-10 Shamim Bai. "Aisi sundar nar aisi chatur nar." Khayal Bimplasi. "Inayat ki nazar ham par nahin hai." (Rind).
5-30 Rashid Ahmad Panipati. "Nichi nazron ke war ane lage. Lobas ab jan-o-dil thinkane lage." (Magruh).
5-40 Shamin Bai. "Piya ke awan ki la de khabariya." Khayal Marwa.
5-50 Lachhi Ram. "Be taalluq zindgi achhi nahin. Zindagi kia maut bhi achhi nahin." (Hafeez)
6-0 Malang Khan. Khayal Sham Kalliyan.
6-10 Ghulam Sabir. Chhaya Naat on Sarangi.
6-20 1st News and Weather Report (English).
6-30 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-40 Basheshar Nath Raizada. "Bol man Radhe Krishn bol." Bhajan.
6-50 Malang Khan. Chandni Kedara on Sur Bahar.
7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)
8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Workers of India" No. 9. Ustani ji. By Misdaq Abid Hussain.
8-15 Shamim Bai. "He Mahadev." Khayal Bhopali.
8-25 A Chorus from the Mahabharat. "Dud saman amol kapol tu." By Air Artists.
8-33 Lachhi Ram. Hill Songs.
8-40 Bhai Gam. "Desh on Dilruba.
8-45 Rashid Ahmed Panipati. "Nigah mast hai aur muskarai jate. hain. Do atshah mujhe bhar kar pilae jate hain." (Saghar).
8-55 Lachhi Ram. "Matne tore dhar beragi." Khayal Shankra.
9-5 Shamim Bai. "De hosh ka paigham keh diwana bana de. Jo chahe tiri nargis-i-mastana bana de." (Saghar).
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Travellers Tales: Impressions of Foreign Countries." No. 3. A visit to Japan. By Gerald J. Tait.
10-0 Erwin Klein and his Viennese Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s

p.m.
12-36 SB Time Signal. The Radio Sextette. In an Instrumental Programme.
1-36 SB Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft.
1-36 Talk: "Ramchandra's Ashwamedh." By Gour Mohan Mukerjee.
2-6 Gramophone Records. Parul Sen. Songs Kant Guha. Nani Das Gupta. Comic Sketch. Gopal Ch. Lahiry. Clarionet.
2-36 Talk: "Women of Ancient Times: Spartan Mothers." By Bishsan Sarma.
5-6 A Variety Programme. Arranged by Mejdidi.
6-6 p.m. Modern Bengali Song. By Sailesh Dutta Gupta.
6-21 p.m. Bengali Tappa. By Bhabotosh Bhattacharya.
6-36 p.m. Music Lessons. By P. K. Mullick.
7-6 p.m. Rabindra—Giti—Basara. Sung by artists of Tagore's School. Under the direction of Anandi Dastidar.
8-6 p.m. SB Talk: 'Settlement Final Reports'. By Charuchandra Sen.
8-21 p.m. Light Songs. By Tarapada Chakraverty.
8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and weather report. (In Bengali).
8-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements.
9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and weather report (in English).
9-6 p.m. SB The news and announcements.
9-21 p.m. SB Talk (English): 'Literary reviews'. By Humphrey House.
9-36 p.m. SB "Parlaphone" present A recital of the latest records. Arranged by Taylor's Gramaphone Saloon.

Java Programme

4-45 Light gram music. 9 Talk on cooking 9-30 Vocal programme 10 Weather report and light music. 10-30 Nirom Orchestra. 12 Dance music. 12-20 News. 16 English lessons for beginners. 16-30 concert. 17 News. 17-20 Classical concert. 18-10 Religious Talk. 18-30 Nirom Orchestra. 19-30 Dance music. 200 Music. 20-30 Popular gramaphone music.

Phohi Programmes

HAPPY PROGRAMME
9-30—11—Wavelength 19.71m.
18-30—20—Wavelength 31.28m.

MOVE TO CLOSE UP G.I.P. WORKERS' RANKS

The General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union has addressed a letter to the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union on the question of unity.

The letter says, "The situation before us is most grave and in the interest of Railway Workers we should immediately close up our ranks with a view to consolidate all working class forces against the ever intensified onslaught."

It is hoped that all supporters of New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union will whole heartedly support this call of Unity which is so essential to build up a powerful united Front to beat off the ruthless offensive of the Railway Board on the standard of living of Railway Employees.

"DRIVEN LIKE CATTLE"

"Lack Of Strength Of Faith In God The Cause", Says Maulana Kazmi

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Maulana Mohd. Ahmed Kazmi, M. L. A. to the All-India Ahrar Conference in "Ahrar Nagar" outside Delhi Gate, Lahore:—

It is regrettable that the Muslims at present have no definite programme for their future and therefore despite their active and Industrious life and their willingness for any kind of sacrifice they have failed to achieve anything of a permanent value. The emergence of a new movement every other day among the Muslims is a clear evidence of the want of a definite purpose. The one object of Muslims according to the teachings of Islam is to work in harmony which is the law of nature. And now let us find out how the harmony can be brought about under the present circumstances. In this connection the lesson that we learn from history is that the success of early Muslims was due mainly to their complete faith in and resignation to the will of God.

LACKING STRENGTH OF FAITH IN GOD.

The Muslims, in spite of being four hundred million in the world, are everywhere being driven like cattle. India alone has a Muslim population of 80 millions. The conclusion is obvious that the present-day Muslims lack that strength of faith in God which was a distinctive feature of the early Muslims. Their belief in the service of man was co-existent with their belief in the service of God. In contrast to this we find the Muslim of to-day entirely selfish and devoid of that self-effacement which alone can form character. Not in the distant past we find a band of selfish Muslims devoting their lives to the same noble cause of service of man.

PALESTINE PROBLEM.

With regard to the Palestine problem the President said:—

The problem of Palestine is not a problem of the Muslims alone, but it affects the Christians as well. During the Great War the British assured the Arabs of Palestine that in case they sided with the Allies, they would be granted complete independence after the War. Soon after the War, Mr. Balfour made a declaration saying that the Jews would be given a home in Palestine, but the rights of the non-Jews would also be safeguarded. He condemned the colonization of the German Jews on the frontier of Egypt and regarded it as a betrayal of the Muslims. On 8th June, 1918, Mr. Wilson, President of the United States of America, declared in his 14 points that no country should be made to give up their culture and their traditions would never be ignored. The Arabs expressed the same desire before the Commission which was sent by President Wilson.

They expressed before the Commission that in the absence of the promised freedom, they would prefer to be under the mandate of the U. S. A., but all their requests were ignored and the British decided to foist the Jews on Palestine in the teeth of Arab opposition. In 1930 under the pressure of the League of Nations, the British Government promised that they would form a representative Government in Palestine but this too was never acted upon. The Arabs of Palestine were disappointed and a general strike was declared some months back. The Indian Muslims have got great sympathy with the Arabs of Palestine.

The last but not the least is a problem of the position of the Muslims in the present-day politics. In certain quarters it is said that the Muslims are backward in politics. I beg to differ in this. The Muslims have sacrificed and will continue to sacrifice for their country. The coming elections have awakened the Muslims and if they could be united together under one organisation throughout the country, they will prove a great source of assistance to the cause of freedom.

As for the future course of action, let us hope that all the progressive elements in the country will succeed in the coming elections and enable to form a Government of the people and for the people.—United Press.

A Meerut message says that Sikh missionaries are carrying on a vigorous propaganda in Meerut district in general and Hapur in particular persuading Harijans to renounce Hinduism and adopt Sikhism.—United Press.

MAULANA AVERTS SPLIT

Differences Between Muslim Groups Squared Up At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Oct. 26.

As a result of Maulana Shaukat Ali's efforts, the differences between the two Muslim groups have been composed and seceders, who earlier in the day walked out, participated in the deliberations at last night's session of the Muslim Conference which concluded at midnight.

It appears that Maulana Shaukat Ali stressed in the course of conversations with the spokesman of the seceders, Samiulla Khan, the Mayor of Nagpur, that there was no room for their fears that the provincial League would be dominated by one group, and that they would go unrepresented on the League Parliamentary (Provincial) Board.

Before the conclusion of the conference a resolution was passed urging the introduction of separate electorates with due weight for Muslims in local bodies.

After three hours' discussion it was decided that Maulana Shaukat Ali should announce the personnel of the Parliamentary Board this evening, keeping in view the claims of both groups, and with the help of Mr. M. Y. Shariff, M. L. C. and Syed Rauff Shah, M.L.C., the representatives from the Central Provinces on the Central League Board.

A proposal that the conference form a board by the election of its members, evoked opposition. The proposal was eventually turned down when two delegates walked-out.—A. P.

UPROAR IN ALIBAG MEETING

Youths' Campaign To Eradicate Evil Of Untouchability

(From A Correspondent)
ALIBAG (By Mail).

A meeting of youths of Alibag was held on 22nd instant, in "Dongre Hall," to express their opinion against untouchability. Mr. J. V. Lele, Pleader, was in the chair.

Before the scheduled time of the meeting, some persons bent on mischief were seen loitering near the Hall. From the very commencement of the meeting they resorted to mischief.

The meeting was announced to be held in the open space of "Dongre Hall," but for the convenience of the conveners, it was decided to be held inside the 'Hall.' This upset the persons referred to and they demanded that the meeting be held outside the 'Hall'. The president refused and asked the opponents to sit inside and promised them to give them an opportunity to have their say in the meeting. But they were not in a mood to hear anything. Amidst confusion and rowdyism the proceedings of the meeting went on and various speakers spoke, condemning the practice of untouchability in the fold of "Hindu Religion."

When the resolution was brought forward to be passed, condemning untouchability there was great uproar and at this stage the mischief-mongers took possession of the 'Hall' and almost came to blows. But in the nick of time the president postponed the meeting to the next day. Nothing untoward happened.

The next day the meeting was resumed amidst great enthusiasm under police protection. There was great sensation and a greater number of audience, young and old alike, was present at the meeting. The opponents were given chance to express their views. Atlast the resolution, was put to vote and it was carried by an overwhelming majority.

ALLEGED DESERTER FROM BOMBAY

Private Arrested In Vizagapatam

VIZAGAPATAM, Oct. 22.

William Wilson, who is alleged to have deserted from the Durham Light Infantry stationed at Bombay, has been arrested here. He was remanded by the sub-divisional magistrate.

Wilson is said to have stated that he was a corporal in the Durham Light Infantry in Bombay and had been discharged. The police telegraphed to the Officer Commanding the unit in Bombay and are reported to have received the reply that Wilson was a private soldier and that he deserted the regiment. An escort sent by the Officer Commanding is expected to arrive in Vizagapatam to take Wilson to Bombay.

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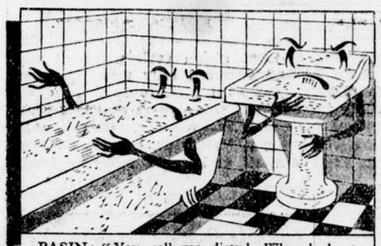
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N-31
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 12, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 11, 1355.
Parsi: Ardibehest 22, 1306.
Higtide: 8-55; 21-47.
Lowtide: 2-44; 15-27.
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 7m.
Meeting of Bombay Congress Parliamentary Committee, 6-30 p.m. Congress House.
General Conference of Ministers from all over India, Town Hall 11 a.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 a.m.

Wednesday, October 28,

General Conference of Ministers from all over India, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Thursday, October 29.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Princes, Taj Mahal Hotel, 11 a.m.

Friday, October 30.

General Conference of Ministers from all over India, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Saturday, October 31.

General Conference of Princes and Ministers, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KAJIJI—Abdeali Mahomedali Bar-at-Law, ex-Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, died, aged 67, at his residence "Charmichael House", New Gamadia Estate, new Road off Pedder Road, at 12-30 p.m. on 26th October. Deeply mourned by his children, relatives and friends.

MARATHA SEVA DAL

"The Dasera parades of the above Seva Dal took place on their usual ground at 7 a.m. on Sunday last and Dr. G. M. Bhonsle, Mr. Mansingrao K. Jagtap spoke on "Daserz and our Duties towards it".

The boys and girls gave performances in lazim and lathis

THANKS GIVING

The Secretary, Mr. S. S. Jadhav, thanked the members and volunteers wh helped to rescue people from riot areas.

POSTAL NOTIC

Superscribed unregistered mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Akbar" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Monday the 2nd proximo.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East Bound 'plane due to arrive Karachi on Monday the 26th October 1936 has been delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 27th October 1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 16-0 hours on the 28th October 1936 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be shown as below:—

Ordinary Correspondence: 11-30 hours on 28-10-1936.

Registered correspondence: 11-00 hours on 28-10-1936.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"King of the Castle." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Piccadilly Jim." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Prisoner of Shark Island." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Ex Mrs. Bradford" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pride of India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Great Ziegfeld." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Rhythm on the Range." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Bright Eyes." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Anthony Adverse." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Faithful." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Grah Luxmi" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 25th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinery course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow Wednesda, at the office of the Party.

MAYOR'S FAMINE RELIEF FUND

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund will be held in the Mayor's Room in the Municipal Office, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

LEGAL AID FOR HINDU VICTIMS

The Honorary Secretary Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

The Legal Aid Department of the Hindu Relief Committee has been shifted from the Bhatia Halai Mahajan Wadi to the Office of Mr. D. B. Tilak, Advocate High Court, 2nd Floor, Moos Building, Kalbadevi Road, next to Edward Cinema.

Hindus who have suffered during the riots injuries to their person and property should at once get in touch with this Department and arrange to file their claims as early as possible. All other enquiries regarding legal aid required by the Hindus who have suffered in the last riots should be made at this office between 8-30 a.m. and 11 a.m. in the morning, and between 6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. in the evening.

Mr Tilak's telephone No. is "28602".

RELIEF WORK OF ARYA SAMAJ

The Secretary writes:—

On Sunday and Monday, 141 persons were served cooked food in Arya Samaj Mandir. These persons have been rendered homeless and helpless during the recent disturbances.

Those persons who have suffered either in person or property during the riots should not make delay in filing their claims. They should approach Arya Samaj and take help to get their claims registered.

Those who desire legal aid to get their relatives and friends released on bail or other kind of legal help should see Mr. Vijayshanker, Arya Samaj, Girgaum. Tel. No. 25375.

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Always remember not to ask vaguely for Macleans. Ask specifically for MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER.

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PALESTINE ARABS NEED MORE FUNDS

Jamiat Shubban's Appeal

The Secretary writes:—

Jamiet Shubban Al-Muslimeen has received in response to its appeal, the following further contributions for the relief of the sufferers of Palestine:—

Previously published balance, Rs. 601-13; Abdul Khaliq Noorani, Rs. 10; A. E. Noorani, Rs. 5; Taslim Khan Durrani, Re. 1; Moosa Muhammad Husain, Rs. 5; Muhammad Ahmed Bros. Rs. 10; Abdul Latif, Rs. 2; M. E. K., Re. 1; Abdul Latif Maji Husain, Rs. 100; Abdul Karim Baig, Rs. 2; Secretary Masjid Committee of Ahmedpur Pawan, Rs. 40; Secretary Inayat Mager Al-Hilal Library, Re. 1; Nelliyil Abubkar, Rs. 5; Sahebzada Murul Haq, Rs. 4; Maulvi Abdur Rahim, Re. 1; Muslim Students of Surat Art College (through "Muslim Gujrat" Surat), Rs. 11; Md. Umer Ajmeri, Re. 1. Total Rs. 800-13.

Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen has already forwarded the 3rd instalment of Rs. 250 to the headquarters of Shubban Al-Muslimeen at Cairo. The Jamiat draws the attention of the Mussalmans to the fact that the ending of the strike which lasted more than 180 days, does not end the suffering of the brave and noble Muslims of Palestine, therefore, the Jamiat still appeals for more funds for the relief of the sufferers of the Holy Land.

Contributions are received daily at Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, 138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3, from 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. Contributions will be acknowledged by means of proper receipts and the amount received would be published in the "Shubban's Voice" and prominent papers.

When any contribution is forwarded by M. O. the contributor is requested to write his name and address in block letters or very clearly.

Inauguration Of Statue Of Christ

(From A Correspondent.)

A beautiful statue of Christ the King has been set up in the compound of the Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours at Marine Lines by the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Church. The statue faces the Queen's Road. It is Spanish stone statue nearly life-size.

The statue is a present received from a Catholic family who also defrayed all the expenses of the unveiling ceremony on Sunday last. Rev. Fr. Arsenio L. Fernandes from Colva, Goa, delivered sermons on three successive days preceding the unveiling ceremony. Microphones were set up

Among those that attended the function, which was performed by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Ghezzi, the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Bombay, were Rt. Rev. Mgr. D Romedios, Dean of Bombay, Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. F. Mendonca, Vicar of Dabul Church, and Rev. M. D'Sa, Vicar of Cavel Church.

Pathare Kshatriya Vidyarthi Vrinda

(From A Correspondent.)

As a result of the efforts that Mr. B. J. Mhatre the Pathare Kshatriya Worli Vidhyarthi Vrinda was inaugurated in the temple of Nilkantheshwar on 25th of October 1936, at Worli under the presidentship of Mr. Sadanand Balkrishna Mhatre. Many students and sympathisers including Messrs. N. J. Mhatre, B. J. Mhatre, V. S. Pathare, Vijaya K. Mhatre, V. L. Bhainderkar spoke on the occasion.

After refreshments the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

SARASWATI VOLUNTEERS CELEBRATE DUSSERAH

(From A Correspondent)

The Saraswati Volunteer Corps celebrated Dusserah on Sunday in the Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, under the presidentship of Mr. H. Shanker Rao. Among those present were Messrs. D. N. Nadkarni, N. S. Kowshik, R. S. Padbidri, G. K. Betgeri, G. R. Bhatkal and Dr. S. P. Kapadia and a number of ladies. After the inspection of the volunteers by Mr. Shanker Rau and presenting a Guard of Honour to him, the proceedings commenced with a welcome speech by Dr. M. Ramrao. Mr. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Corps then spoke. Messrs. Padbidri and Betgeri paid tributes to the services rendered by the volunteers during the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan etc. The President commended the services of the volunteers during the Car Festival at Shirali. Mr. Talcherker offered a vote of thanks to the president and garlanded him. He also thanked the Kanara Brotherhood and the Karnatak Sangh and the Karnatak Association for having given the volunteers chances of serving the public and requested the public of Bombay in general to command the help of the Corps at any time, as it was a cosmopolitan one embracing not only the Hindus but members of other religions too like the Muslims.

"FORCED TO DOWN TOOLS"

"Strike Not Of Our Own Making," Says Ambernath Worker

(From A Correspondent)

"The Strike was not of our own asking. We were forced to down tools by the Company repeatedly rejecting our original, meagre demand.

"Instead of entering into negotiations and attempting conciliation, the Company management threw us out on the streets by declaring a lock-out. They thought that by these methods they would disrupt the workers' solidarity and compel them to yield. But I am proud to say that the Ambernath workers have maintained their unity and solidarity uncompared and untouched by all the repression inflicted on them not only by the company but also by the Government."

In these words a striker addressed the Ambernath Match Factory Workers' meeting held on Saturday last in a forest at Bhiwandi, nearly 25 miles from Ambernath.

It is to be specially noted that this meeting was organised at the persistent and pressing demand the workers themselves. Barred from holding meetings by a banning order in the neighbourhood of Ambernath, Kalyan and Badlapur, the Bhiwandi meeting was the first to be held after the Ambernath Day meeting in Bombay.

Undaunted by bans and prohibitions and undamped in spirit, 500, men and women, most of them half-fed, dragged themselves painfully on foot, to the forests of Bhiwandi where the meeting was held.

Would Walk To Delhi!

"We would even walk up to Delhi and hold a meeting there." That was the spirited reply that a worker addressing the meeting gave to the spreading tentacles of Government repression.

Mr. Laljee Pendse and Mr. N.V. Phadke, member of the Servants of India Society, addressed the meeting and laid emphasis on unity in the ranks of the workers. "Those who wish to break the solidarity and go to work should frankly declare so in this meeting," said Mr. Pendse. The workers' answer to this was one unanimous cry of victory.

Besides four or five constables, the Bhiwandi Magistrate himself was present at the meeting and took down the names of the leaders and the objects of the meeting. The Magistrate's presence created a lot of commotion for some time in the meeting.

The meeting came to an end after sunset and the workers walked back home to Ambernath, with bodies emaciated by starvation but with their eyes shining with the lustre of determination and an irrepressible will.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil Liberties Union, Bombay Branch, will be held today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. S.T. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road.

Jamiat Subban Al-Muslimeen's Condolence

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a special meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen held on Monday. The resolution was moved by Mr. H. A. M. Mitha and seconded by Mr. Muhammad Ismail Noorani:—

"This meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen places on record its sense of deep regret and sorrow at the sudden death of our Patron Mr. A. M. Kajiji and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him in the educational advancement of the youth of his community. It sympathises with bereaved family

Hindu XI v. Jamnagar

A match between the Hindu XI and the Jamnagar's XI will be played at the Hindu Gymkhana Grounds, to-morrow Wednesday and Thursday, commencing at 11 a.m., on both days.

The following are the players of the Hindu XI.

S. R. Godambe (Captain), D. D. Hindlekar, C. N. Mehta, S. N. Mehta, A. G. Ramsingh, B. G. Mohile, K. M. Divekar, B. R. Patel, P. R. Dalvi, H. M. Mahale, R. R. Wadkar or R. J. Gharat.

Umpire: D. K. Naik.

Islam Gymkhana Closed

The Islam Gymkhana was closed on Monday, in respect to the memory of the late Mr. A. M. Kajiji.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Railway Indicators

Some time ago a compiaint was made in these columns regarding the indicators on the B.B. and C.I. Railway and the G.I.P. Railway showing the trains whether they would stop at particular stations or not. The B.B. and C.I. Railway's indicators show the stations at which the local trains do not stop. The G.I.P. Railway indicators show the stations on which the local trains stop. This is rather confusing to the travelling public, who are used to travel by a particular train and have to travel by other train some day. The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association took up the matter and wrote to both the railway companies to adopt one uniform system, but both the companies justify their administrative management. The B.B. and C.I. Railway submitted that their system was employed on the London Underground Railway. The G.I.P. Railway stated that their method of positive indicating was very suitable. It would be better if both these companies adopted one uniform system for the benefit of the travelling public.

Cost Of Conferences

Once almost every two months, Bombay has been hearing of a Ministers' Conference or a Princes' Conference, or a Joint Conference of Ministers and Princes; and sometimes it is the Princes, the Ministers and their legal advisers, almost all of these Conferences being held either in Bombay or Delhi, mostly in Bombay. Very few, however, know what these conferences mean financially to the respective States that are represented. For each representative that attends the meeting, there are, at least, ten more persons, who come up with him, and it is mostly the Taj Mahal Hotel which reaps the benefit and the States' subjects who pay. A number of conferences and confabulations will be held this week: Conferences of Ministers of States; Princes of Minor States; Standing Committee of the Ministers; Minor Princes themselves and then possibly, a Combined Conference of all, to discuss the draft Instrument of Accession to the Federation. About 60 to 70 persons will attend these conferences. Seventy representatives, including Princes, with at least 10 making the entourage of each representative, will make the number of persons visiting Bombay about 700. On the most moderate estimate, the average expense of each will be about Rs. 10 per day. That comes to Rs. 7,000 per day. They began arriving on Saturday last and are expected to remain in Bombay for about a week. The gain of Bombay is the loss of the States' subjects—all to discuss the question of entering the Federation—knowing in their heart of hearts that they are bound to enter it specially when they know that Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Travancore are almost members of the Federation.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Recently I referred to the administration report of the School Board Committee of the Bandra Municipality, which was very creditable. To-day I refer to another suburban School Board report, which adds more support to my statement that primary education in the suburbs is making a headway very fast.

Thana is progressing in every respect.

The Chairman, Mr. C. T. Randive says the increase of pupils and consequent increase in schools and teachers, has resulted naturally in a proportionate increase of expenditure, and unless that was met somehow, it would have been difficult to manage things in the way they have been so far. Taking into consideration that no additional expenditure was sanctioned since 1925 by Government, the burden of meeting the increased costs fell solely on the local authority and if any progress is shown it is entirely due to the support of the local authorities despite all such difficulties.

This, I think, is the cause of the recent decision of the Municipality to hand over the control of the primary schools to the Thana District Local Board.

It is interesting to note that a scout troop and four wolf-cub packs were started in these primary schools and that efforts are being made to start a girl-guides' troop,.... which deserves to be supported.

The annual sports, says the report was held on a large scale and Prof. V. G. Rao, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, presided at the prize distribution. A special feature was the medical inspection, when all the children were examined.

The total expenditure was Rs. 44,564 as against Rs. 43,519 in the previous year. The average cost per child was Rs. 16 per annum, as against Rs. 21 in 1931-32. The average number of pupils increased from 2,206 to 2,731 during the past five years. The total income was Rs. 44,081, of which grants from Government were Rs. 14,132 and municipal contribution, Rs. 26,944.

A BUSY WEEK-END.

The week-end was a very busy one. On Saturday the New Imperial Band played at Land's End. (Bandra Point) when quite a good crowd met, which consisted of a good many people from Bombay. The pleasure-seekers enjoyed themselves immensely. On Sunday the band of the G. I. P. Railway played at D'Monte Park in the Cantwady Scheme, which was a very crowded affair and it was really gratifying that special seating accommodation was made for the public.

At Jogeshwari at the Saraswati Baug Hall, the annual prize distribution of the English and Vernacular schools and the Dassara celebration of the Saraswati Baug were held on Sunday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C. There was a large gathering.

At Vile Parle on Sunday morning Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar opened the Sitabai Atmaram Wagle Industrial Hut, at Prarthana Samaj Road.

Insanitary Condition In Parle

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, October 25.

Since the amalgamation of the Vile Parle Municipality with the Andheri Notified Area Committee the sanitation and the roads have been in a disgraceful condition. Carcases of dogs and cats are allowed to decompose on road sides without any attention being paid to the health of the people. When the sanitary inspector or the conservancy staff's attention is drawn to such state of affairs they show their inability to do anything.

Filthy sewage water is being allowed to be drained on public roads.

The cleaning of the cess pools have been occasional rather than frequent and one has to get himself satisfied if one's cess pools are cleaned once in a week.

PATHE

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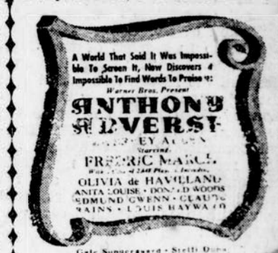
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1936

CONGRESS & ELECTIONS

The main questions before the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board at Benares were the consideration of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's attitude towards the Communal Award and the final selection of Congress candidates for the ensuing provincial elections. The former question arose out of the Bengal Committee's wrong interpretation of the Congress Election Manifesto in respect of the Communal Award. The manifesto condemned the Award and added that the rejection of the new Constitution by the Congress involved the rejection of the Award. The Bengal Committee argued that for the very reason that the manifesto condemned the Award and rejected it as part of the rejected Constitution, it would carry on agitation against the Award. This was an unwarranted interpretation of the manifesto in view of the Congress resolution expressly prohibiting such agitation. But the Committee doggedly stuck to its interpretation and its decision to agitate against the Award in any circumstances. This was nothing less than open defiance of the Congress decision and called for serious consideration.

Maintain Discipline

The Parliamentary Board does not appear to have so far arrived at a settlement with the Bengal Committee. It has only decided that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee should consider its Executive Committee's resolution and clarify the position, after which it will again be considered by the Central Congress Committee. We shall not speculate as to what the Bengal Provincial Committee will do. But it should be clear to all right-thinking men what the Committee ought to do. If it respects the Congress and realises the need for discipline in its own ranks it should loyally accept the clear decision of Congress sessions at Bombay and Lucknow,—reserving to itself, if it must, the right to reopen the question at the next Congress session. If it is only a question of interpretation, the body to give the final authoritative interpretation is the Working Committee, whose decision the Bengal Committee should agree to accept. If it insists on defying the higher Congress authorities, it will ruin the Congress organization in Bengal, already sadly damaged by prolonged internal feuds.

Congress Candidates

As regards the selection of Congress candidates for the elections, the Parliamentary Board is understood to have only half finished its task. This is partly because in certain provinces the final selection depends on the final decision about the Communal Award. Now, since the final selection has to be made before the Congress session, which alone is competent to reconsider the decision on the Award, the present decision must guide the selection, and none may be selected who objects to it. It is, however, open to the Congress Parliamentary Board not to contest certain seats if the contest is likely to grow into a civil war in Congress ranks. The same principle which dictates neutrality with regard to the agitation about the Communal Award should dictate neutrality in such a case. Another difficulty in the selection of candidates in some constituencies is the conflict of claims between old Congressmen and fresh recruits who are supposed to have better chances of success. Now, the people's regard for the Congress is so great everywhere, as pointed out repeatedly by the Congress President and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of their tours in various provinces, that Congress nomination is bound to be the deciding factor in the success of the candidates. And it is for this reason that many persons who were leagues away from the Congress all these years now seek the Congress ticket as a safe passport to the Councils. But the selecting authorities should beware of lowering Congress prestige by preferring such men to tried and competent Congressmen. One thing, however, should be clear to all Congressmen that once the selection is finally made, the selected Congress candidates should be whole-heartedly supported by all, including the superseded applicants.

The Fascist Menace

While British statesmen, like Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare, boastfully praise themselves for their democracy and complacently belittle the menace of Fascism, the Fascist United Front is advancing with rapid strides. Propaganda for it, with its origin in Rome or Berlin or probably both, is so vigorous, elaborate and widespread that Communism could never be credited with these qualities even by its worst enemies. The results of the drive are already obvious and even the meanest intelligence can see the dreadful cataclysm to which Europe and the world will inevitably be forced. Italy and Germany already possess Austria and Hungary in their pockets and they are about to add Yugo-Slavia to the collection. Greece has gone Fascist. There are troubles in Belgium. Portugal, though an economic colony of Britain, is the ally of Germany and Italy. And an insurgent spokesman has declared that "the new Spain' will join Italy and Germany in the anti-Communist *bloc*. Do the non-Communist "democrats" realise that what is ostensibly an anti-Communist *bloc* will ultimately threaten the very foundations of democracy, peace and internationalism? Do they realise that Fascism and Nazism, which made sport of international morality and obligations, have just openly defied another fundamental international principle by proclaiming that they would not "tolerate" a particular system of Government in another European country, namely, Spain? We believe they do realise all this and its inevitable world implications—British statesmen are not idiots. But if they do realise all this, how is one to interpret their benevolent complacence towards the Fascist menace? The answer is obvious. Obsessed with hatred of Socialism and Russia they are prepared, perhaps a little reluctantly, to humour and cultivate a veritable monster. But it will prove to be a Frankenstein's monster unless the people of Britain make up their minds to protect themselves and their "statesmen" from a tragedy.

Cosmopolitan Temples

Opening the Bharata Mata Mandir at Benares on Sunday, Mahatma Gandhi expressed the hope that the cosmopolitan temple, open to persons of all castes and creeds including Harijans, "would go a great way in promoting religious unity, peace and love in the country." We share the hope, if only because India surely needs religious unity and peace. But we feel at the same time that a great deal more than building cosmopolitan prayer-houses is necessary if that hope is to be fulfilled in an ample measure and in the near future. We do not see why all the existing emples, mosques and churches should not be open to all persons seeking them. In any case religious unity is possible only to the extent that every religion is interpreted in a thoroughly rational manner and consistently with the dictates of humanity. In the absence of such an interpretation of religion, temples, mosques and churches will be, as they have been in the past, a source of religious conflict rather than of religious unity. Bigotry glorified as religion has come to stink in the nostrils of all right-thinking men.

CURRENCY PROBLEM AND INDIA

If World Goes Mad, It Is Madness To Be "Sane"

(By J. J. Asher.)

In this note I am going to confine myself to a subject which will interest the merchant and the politician alike. The currency problem has evoked much bitter discussion and it is, therefore, necessary to understand clearly the principles involved in the controversy.

Why Gold Standard is Abandoned.

The Assembly discussed the other day the question of the rupee ratio. The discussion should follow as a natural corollary from the competitive depreciation now going on in the West. With the best intention in the world M. Blum could not keep the franc stable. The Popular Front Government had to face heavy expenses. The cost of production in France was relatively high compared to those countries which had previously depreciated their currencies. In the circumstances the high cost country becomes a dumping ground for cheap foreign goods. Gold begins to leave the country. The merchants and bankers get scared and there is a flight of capital away from the country. The budget arrangements are upset and the unemployment figures mount up.

There are the various symptoms which point the way to an abandonment of the gold standard.

Reactions Abroad.

Now the neighbouring countries find that the country which depreciates its currency first is going to reap a benefit out of the process. Currency depreciation, therefore, becomes a fashion and those who urge for stability are condemned as traitors. And this for very good reason. Collectively we are all interested in stability, not only in currency matters, but also in politics and business. To piously hope for a day when there will be an international currency agreement is one thing, but to act at present according to that ideal is quite a different thing. As in the field of armaments, so in the realm of currency, it has to be admitted that the race is to the quick and the devil surely takes the hindmost. Let there be no mistake about this point. The country which depreciates its currency relatively to other countries gets an advantage to that extent. Others get jealous about this and proceed to competitive depreciation.

Other Countries Follow Suit.

If the French, for instance, depreciate their currency, the Italians and the Germans may take fright and accordingly proceed to take protective measures. This they do by depreciating their currency so as to bring it on a level with the depreciated French currency. Otherwise armed with an emaciated franc, France gains a superiority over her rivals in the foreign markets. I admit this is a temporary advantage only, but so long as it lasts it is bound to do some harm to the export trade of the countries which have not effected a corresponding depreciation. If the latter continue to remain orthodox in their currency policy, they first lose their foreign markets. Their domestic markets are then threatened and successfully invaded. Even the dictators realise that there is nothing virtuous about currency orthodoxy and thus depreciation becomes a means by which domestic markets are safeguarded and foreign positions fortified.

This explains why following upon the depreciation of the franc we witnessed a series of depreciations in other countries and speculation should be rife regarding the future of the sterling and the dollar.

The Case of India.

Let us apply this reasoning to the case of India. The Finance Member told the Assembly that the rupee depreciated being a satellite of the sterling and not of its own motion—by nearly 40 per cent. in 1931. This happened because Britain went off the gold standard, and we being pegged to the sterling had to follow suit. It would be childish to congratulate ourselves for this monetary feat, which to say the least, was not of our making and which was but an echo of the historic plunge which Britain was taking.

Should Britain elect to depreciate the sterling, we would automatically be depreciating our currency. But aside from her action we are asked not to wage a currency war and thus upset the international equilibrium. The brutal truth is that to encourage our export trade and to bring our country into the line with the depreciated Continental currencies, it is essential to depreciate the rupee not only in relation to the latter, but also 'vis-a-vis' the sterling. Our financial conven-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

Our European Letter

Britain And Spain

Is There An Understanding With Rebels?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Oct. 15.
(By Air Mail).

Following the devaluations in France, Switzerland and Holland, now Italy and Czechoslovakia have also resolved on a similar path. The Italian step, which has come somewhat suddenly, is viewed as an indication of interest at co-operation in a wider economic settlement, and as such, is welcomed in many centres. It is held that Italy has been led to this step under the impress also of a tight internal situation. Prominence is given in various quarters to the idea, that Italy has advanced to the decision to devaluate against efforts for such a course by Germany.

Italy Suspicious Of Germany?

It would appear that, despite certain demonstrations of cordiality towards Germany in different connections, Rome views German policy in various directions with considerable reserve. Associated to an extent with Germany's close care to the line of understanding with Britain, this reserve is well upheld by the estimates of German aims in regard to South-Eastern Europe. Czechoslovakia has decided to devaluate after considerable care and some delay, viewing the previous devaluation as being very limited in the light of new developments and the country's great attention as an advanced and leading industrial unit to export trade, and as emphasized, to indicate its readiness for contribution towards a broad re-armament. The present Czechoslovakian step, with the previous one of the sort, will mean a devaluation of round-about thirty per cent. There are wide and optimistic estimates of the step giving a substantial push to export trade, already on a course of revival, and on the basis leading to a further development of foreign trade as a whole. The move is also expected to stand in good stead for the consolidation of the Little Entente and its advance as a factor of political and economical significance.

Dissolution Of Heimwehr

The dispute among the Heimwehr leaders in Austria, the Prince of Starhemberg and Major Fey, about which I had occasion to report here last week, has now led to the important and not wholly unexpected step of the dissolution of the Heimwehr. The Heimwehr was started by Starhemberg nearly twelve years back as an association to fight Socialist influence and advance. By 1927 it had developed into an organisation of significance. The coming of the Nazi Government to power in Germany brought the Heimwher into a new prominence. Keeping an attitude of detachment and even measured antagonism to the Nazi Movement, Starhemberg led the Heimwehr to a keen struggle against the Social Democrats, that found its culmination in February, 1934. As a result of it the Social Democratic Party was suppressed and the "authoritarian" State established. Italy is held to have evinced considerable interest in the Heimwehr movement and in ways helped its development and Starhemberg has made little secret of a strong pro-Italian orientation. As against him, Major Fey came to be looked upon as being less critical towards the Nazis, a fact that led to ambiguous references about his role in the murder of Dollfuss in connection with a Nazi putsch in Austria of July 1934. For the while Chancellor Schuschnigg has used the dispute between the Heimwehr leaders to assert his own position.

Set-back To Italy

The liquidation of the Heimwehr is expected to fit in greatly with the extension of conscription in Austria. The fall of Starhemberg is seen as a set-back to the influence of Italy and reports also indicate the dissolution of the Heimwehr being received with satisfaction in Germany. French papers emphasize the importance of the Austrian issue finding a solution in a scheme of general European settlement that would prevent Austria being dominated by any single big Power. There are more optimsitic estimates of Italian attitude getting more helpful to such a course, with extension of co-operation between the States of the Little Entente and the Rome Protocol as an important step in the direction, that has also greatly the support of the Little Entente. Much uncertainty, however, is retained by the position of Hungary, and Germany is known as keeping much activity in retaining a hold over Budapest. A factor of uncertainty is also Jugoslavian concern about the Italian calculations relating Albania and the Adriatic. The dissolution of the Heimwehr at a time when strong political and economic currents are at play, brings a new interest to the Austrian situation, and developments relating to it will be of much significance.

The Fight In Spain

Interest in the Spanish struggle at the moment is greatly centred round the fate of Madrid. The insurgents have been concentrating greatly on the advance to Madrid. The Government forces have opened various new actions for the defence of the capital. As various reports state, the Government forces are heavily handicapped by deficiency in regard to technical equipments and to an extent also by weakness in the matter of technical direction. There is, however, mentioned to be considerable popular support behind the Government measures for the defence of Madrid. The town itself is reported as being in a state of close anticipation of attack and fight. All important points of communication and main public buildings are heavily guarded. Anti-aircraft guns are kept ready for action. Despite all the enthusiasm in the capital and advance in preparations, much apprehension is held about Government forces being able to keep out the insurgents now from Madrid. The latter, as many accounts state, are well-equipped in regard to different important categories of modern weapons and now hold string superiority particularly in the matter of air force. At the time when the civil war opened, the Government was reported as holding an advantage in regard to aeroplanes. At present the insurgents are supposed to have a superiority of eight to one in relation to the air force. They at the same time are not known to have commanded possibilities of

(Continued On Page 11, Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IL DUCE'S OLIVE BRANCH.

Signor Mussolini is dramatic but he is at the same time uncommonly outspoken also. Very few people would have proclaimed the courage of their back-to-the-jungle militarist convictions with as astounding clearness as Il Duce has done. His message of peace, and his offer of the "olive branch" which springs from an immense forest of eight million bayonets explain the man and his mentality. He insists that he should not be misunderstood, he demands that he should be taken for what he is, a votary of the brute law. Yet there are some, particularly in Britain, who still insist with equal force that they shall misunderstand him, that in spite of his solemn assurances given with calculated brutal frankness they would continue to regard him as a factor contributing to the establishment of peace and goodwill among nations. Why? Why is Britain vowing allegiance to Democracy and the League principle desperately anxious to ingratiate herself into the favour of Signor Mussolini and his ally Herr Hitler?

BRITISH LABOUR AND INDIA.

The Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh did not discuss a resolution on the Indian demand for a Constitutent Assembly. The explanation given is that owing to prolonged debates over the Spanish question the resolution could not be reached. The Spanish question in undeniably grave and important. It was entitled to dominate discussions and the Labour Executive was justified in giving as much time to it as possible. But that is not to accept that it was really unable to give even a brief half an hour or so to India. After all India also deserved some importance and the subject of the Constituent Assembly even more. But leaders of the Labour Party strictly honour British traditions by keeping professions and practice in two strictly separate compartments. We do not deny the sympathy of Mr. Greenwood and his friends. But we are not prepared to believe that their failure was not due to the indifference of Labour leaders.

AN OBVIOUS ANOMALY.

The Ahrar of the Punjab are a body of radical Muslims whose great distinctive feature is that they have consistently and firmly refused any compromise in the matter of India's National goal—complete Independence. That is why one particular part of the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. Md. Ahmad Kazmi at the All-India Ahrar Conference at Lahore deserves particular attention. Referring to the position of Muslims in the present-day politics of the country, he said "the Muslims have sacrificed and will continue to sacrifice for their country." They certainly have and we do hope that they will continue to do so. But we are not quite clear as to Mr. Kazmi's suggestion that "if they could be united together under one organisation throughout the country, they will prove a great source of assistance to the cause of freedom." What will be the basic objective of the organisation united in the cause of freedom? Obviously National Independence. That being so, is not the anomaly of separatism obvious? And is it not more logical to join the real All-India body that already stands for the cause of freedom as understood by the Ahrar? In fact there seems t ous to be very little meaning in fighting for National Independence from a separate camp, even though in alliance with the Congress.

ONE BLUNDER RECTIFIED.

According to the "United Press" the District Magistrate of Allahabad has permitted, under instructions from the local Government, the republication of the bulletin issued by the foreign department of the All-India Congress Committee, copies of which were recently seized by the police in a raid on the A. I. C. C. office. The raid and the seizure of the bulletins were senseless acts of high-handedness and it appears that the local Government have realised that indiscriminate repression must damage British prestige in foreign countries far more than any bulletins of the A. I. C. C. If the Allahabad officials suspected that there might be some secret Congress propaganda under cover of issuing bulletins, they must have realised their error by now. Congress propaganda is entirely aboveboard. That cannot, however, be said of all anti-Congress propaganda.

LATE MR. A. M. KAJIJI.

The death of Mr. Abdeally M. Kajiji will be mourned by his many friends specially and the city of Bombay generally. He was one of those men in our public life who render much useful and beneficial service without any ostentation. As a judge of the High Court Mr. Kajiji distinguished himself for his shrewd commonsense. After resigning his seat on the Bench Mr. Kajiji, associated himself in the control of several industrial and business enterprizes, but his principal interest lay in education. He was for many years President of the Anjuman-i-Islam. His continuous association with the University of Bombay as a Fellow and a member of the Syndicate was a very long, perhaps, a record one. As President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association he did much to add to the strength and prestige of that very useful public institution. We offer our heart-felt sympathy to the members of the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

"IN A BRITISH COLONY!"

Writing in "Manchester Guardian" in mail week, Archdeacon W. E. Owen of Kenya, describes a recent case of forced marriage in that colony. It appears that a poor Black girl was sold to two different bidders by her uncle and her brother. One of the candidates died in the resultant fracas between the two parties. The case was, then, tried by a native court which had agreed to regard forced marriage as illegal and which, of course, derives its power from the British Colonial Government The Court fined the uncle and the brother but, what is significant, did nothing to free the unfortunate girl who was in the custody of the first purchaser's brother. Had it not been for the intervention of Archdeacon Owen and some other African missionaries the girl would have been forced to submit to veritable slavery. Such cases, according to Rev. Owen, are by no means rare. And yet British Imperialists would have us believe that they have abolished slavery and forcible marriage from the African colonies and established rule of law according to standards of justice. The recurrence of such barbaric outrages is a sad commentary on the claims of those who hold themselves responsible to the world for the government of colonial areas. Archdecon Owen aptly concludes his description of this case with the pointed exclamation "In A British Colony!"

WITHOUT COMMENT.

There must be a clear and resolute policy to preserve the rights of the resident Arabs from submersion beneath the Jewish flood. The task is not easy. International Jewry is strong and insistent; the Arabs are not so well supported. The ambitions of the Zionists know no limits. One of the most prominent of them candidly admitted that they would be content with nothing short of the complete absorption of Palestine, and would then demand the right, to overflow into Trans-Jordania.

* * * *

"The situation in the district of Bijapur as a result of the failure of the rains is becoming daily more critical. . . " says the Poona correspondent of the "Times of India."

How can it possibly be? Are the elements ignorant of the last debate in the Bombay Council?

* * * *

"...and" proceeds the correspondent. "it is probable that unless reasonable rain falls during the next fortnight a state of famine will have to be declared in at least four out of the eight talukas of the district."

We hope reasonable rain falls in the meantime if only to avoid prosecution for Satyagraha in defiance of Government's declared wishes

* * * *

"The Indian is supposed to mature rapidly."—Anglo-India.

Say, in about 200 years

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

Perpetrated by the Junior Colleague.

(1) Their Highnesses the Indian Princes and their Ministers have assembled in Bombay to discuss the Instruments of Submission.

(2) In the interests of the larger cause Bengal leaders have decided to patch up their differences.

* * * *

League circles are reported to be alarmed at the Russian attitude regarding non-intervention.

We sympathise with League circles. They cannot be too deeply alarmed. You see therein is involved the very grave danger of Russia demanding that the League should do its duty.

* * * *

The leader of the Spanish Workers' Party was refused permission to remain in England and sent back by the next plane.

In certain matters—and you know what they are—British statesmanship is both sudden and thorough.

* * * *

"The greatest satisfaction" is felt in Madrid at the Soviet decision not to be bound to the non-intervention farce.

And more than greatest satisfaction, we are sure, is being felt in the insurgent—sorry, in the Nationalist circles at the British decision.

* * * *

The Italian and German Governments are expected to declare that they will not tolerate the existence of a Soviet State in any part of Spain.

It is to protect its sense of international decency and morality being outraged in this way that the British Government would like to guard against any possibility of any Soviet State existing in Spain.

* * * *

"Both sons of the same parent—Abraham,—the Arab and the Jew are quarrelling, and the Englishman has the unenviable task of mediating between the two."

——a new Delhi contemporary.

Our new born contemporary is naturally in the stage of infantile innocence.

* * * *

Said the professor's wife:

"George, do you know what day it is? Twenty-five years ago to-day we first became engaged."

The absent-minded professor looked shocked.

"Twenty-five years! Why didn't you say so before this? It's high time we got married."

MYSORE DEWAN'S PLEA FOR STATE SOCIALISM

Pace Of Industrialisation Must Be Accelerated

SIR MIRZA REVIEWS PROGRESS MADE IN RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND AGRICULTURE

The Dewan of Mysore welcoming the members of the Representative Assembly (Dasara Session) on Monday said:

In welcoming you to another session, I think there is no topic to which I can at the outset more aptly refer than the recent visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Europe. It was, indeed, a notable event in the annals of Mysore. It was His Highness's first journey across the seas, and was undertaken more as a matter of duty to himself and his State than as a mere pleasure trip.

It is superfluous for me, I hope, to tell any intelligent assemblage like this that there was no truth in the rumour that the real object of His Highness's journey was something different from what I have just stated. His Highness did not go to England with any idea of troubling anybody with questions concerning his State, nor was there any necessity for his doing so.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

"One of the most striking things in the study of the conditions prevailing in Europe to-day is the manner in which revolutionary theories such as Marxism, Communism and Syndicalism, which were mentioned with bated breath in the days before the War, have become the common talk of the market place. A grim struggle is going on between Right and Left; between Fascism and Communism. Another even more striking thing is the number of cases in which those theories have been tried out, and the disillusionment which has almost invariably followed the trial. Let us, therefore, thank Heaven that we have not wasted our money or our resources in these years when the world has been so sick, in experimenting with untried specifics, but have stuck to the old general practitioner, Democracy, who alone has his reputation unsullied and his brass plate untarnished.

STATE SOCIALISM NECESSARY.

Let me now try to review the chief events of the period since we last met, beginning with the commercial enterprises which have laid us open in some quarters to the charge of going far in the direction of State Socialism. This criticism is, I fear, based on an entire misapprehension of the position. In the great countries of the West, like England, the field of industry and commerce is preeminently one for the private entrepreneur and any undue incursion into his preserves is looked upon as a violation of the doctrine of 'laissez-faire.' On the other hand, here in India where private enterprise is proverbially unenterprising and private capital notoriously shy, Governments have perforce to take a more active and practical interest in the problems of trade and industry than by merely passing a legislative measure regulating the hours of work here or amending the company law there. Indeed, in the peculiar circumstances prevailing in this country, State Socialism—and a generous measure of it—is not only desirable, but is also necessary if the pace of industrialisation in the country is to be accelerated. And we in Mysore, if we have erred at all in this respect, have erred on the safe side.

PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

When I addressed you at the last Dasara Session I referred to the 'Economic Planning and Rural Reconstruction,' by means of which we were endeavouring to raise the general standard of life. I am glad now to be able to show you in the year under review tangible progress achieved under both heads. Since I addressed you last, the Mysore Cement Works, the Mysore Paper Works, and the Mysore Spun Silk Company have all passed from the stage of projects to that of realities. There has, unfortunately, been a speculative boom which has accompanied the flotation of some of these and other companies. May I venture a word of warning in this connection? While I desire above everything else to see the industrialisation of the country proceed apace, and while I rejoice in the birth of every new enterprise in the State, I strongly deprecate the advent of a spirit of gambling in shares, of the prospects of which very little is known. I, therefore, welcome signs of the growth of a system of Investment Trusts, which, I hope, will tend to exercise a steadying influence and to prevent speculative booms which would only retard the steady progress of the State.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The welfare of the ryot has always been the first consideration of Government and there have been important developments in the last few months in rural reconstruction. After years of endeavour to do something in every village, we have now concentrated on an attempt to do more or less everything in some villages. A number of villages, in all, have been selected for an intensive programme in all branches, and some very interesting conferences have been held at which the places have been selected which are most suitable for schemes of each class.

PLACE OF PANCHAYATS.

In the selected villages action has been taken to improve the administration of the 'panchayats' and make them alive to their duties and responsibilities. I am glad to say that we have met with an enthusiastic response, and the people have come forward in numerous instances to perform communal labour on the roads, drains and the general tidying-up of the villages. The Agricultural Department is introducing an improved type of manure pit, and is also concerning itself with establishing bee-keeping and poultry-farming in suitable villages. The Department of Industries and Commerce is helping with the revival of cottage industries, such as soap-making, hand-weaving, blanket and mat-making. One very interesting feature of these industries is that we have been able to make the 'panchayats' the central agency for the disposal of the produce and have persuaded them, in some cases, to provide the circulating capital.

BASIC PROBLEM.

These are a few directions in which the problem of rural reconstruction is being tackled in the State. Basically, however, this problem is the problem of improving agriculture in this country, and the schemes to which I attach the most importance are, therefore, those which are designed to increase the ryot's standard of living by increasing his output and, as a consequence, his supply of food for men and cattle, his income and his surplus available for things other than the prime necessities of life. The chief means of doing this is, of course, by developing irrigation; and here we have a record on which, you will agree, we have some reason to congratulate ourselves. As I explained to you in my speech at the last Budget session, we have steadily pursued the policy of extending our irrigation works, even when the return on the capital did not seem to be very high. I have always viewed the problem of irrigation as the most important factor in rural reconstruction and considered that expenditure on it stood justified by the increased help it gave to the ryot more than by the net revenue it gave to Government. In the year under review we have pursued this policy and extended irrigation facilities in various ways.—A.P.

Amazing Allegations Against Soviet

Portuguese Govt's Counter-Charges: "Hidden Spirit" Behind Madrid Govt.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The contention that the Spanish civil war is the outcome of Soviet influence in the Spanish affairs is contained in the Portuguese note to the Non-Intervention Committee replying to the charges by Soviets of Portuguese infractions of the Non-Intervention Agreement.

The Note claims that U.S.S.R. methodically prepared for revolution and built up in Spain a vast organisation supplied "with rich means of propaganda and action." As a result, "Spain is a sea of blood."

In support of this contention, the Note alleges the famous Communist Belakum arrived in Barcelona in march with other Soviet agents. It further alleges that Soviet ambassador Rosenberg is the "hidden spirit" behind the rich Government and even participated in the cabinet meeting.

The note is regarded in diplomatic circles mainly as a statement of the attitude of the Portuguese Government.—Reuter.

WOMEN LEAD IN BETTING

Bookmakers Pray For Victory Of Outsider

LONDON, Oct. 26.

At Newmarket, heavy rain is likely to make the going which is at present firm rather soft giving light-weight horses better chance in Wednesday's Cambridgeshire.

Bookmakers are praying for victory of an outsider, as it had happened many times in the long and varied history of the race, as it is stated that if one of the leading fancied horses wins they will have to pay out over five million sterling.

There has been heavier betting this year in which women are playing more prominent part than during the last fifty years.—Reuter.

AWARD DISPUTE MUST BE SETTLED

Jawaharlal Will Attend Bengal P.C.C. Meeting

CALCUTTA, October 26.

On enquiries in local Congress circles the "United Press" learns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be reaching Calcutta on November 5 and stay here for one week.

Panditji's visit is primarily in connection with ascertaining the real feelings of the Congressmen of this Province with regard to Congress attitude towards the Communal Award as envisaged in the Congress Election Manifesto which was adopted by the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay.

It is understood the Congress President will attend a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to be held on November 7 to consider the situation that has arisen as a sequel to the adoption, by its Executive Council, of a resolution advocating agitation by the Provincial Congress organization for the rejection of the Communal Award and will give the members of the Provincial Congress Committee the benefit of his advice in coming to a satisfactory solution of the tangle.—United Press.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CALLOVER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Cambridgeshire callover:—

15/2 Danbulger.

10/1 Noble King, Finalist, Pegomas.

100/7 Harina.

15/1 Esquemeling.

18/1 Laureat Second.

20/1 Noble Turk, Holyrood Commander Third; taken and offered.

28/1 Hairan offered, 30/1 taken.

28/1 Daytona taken and offered.

33/1 Tempest Second, Stone Ginger offered, 35/1 taken.

33/1 Crisa offered.

35/1 Aldine.

40/1 Inchkeith taken and offered.

40/1 Hypothesis offered.

50/1 Towtonmoor offered, 55/1 taken.

50/1 Rough Rider offered 66/1 taken.

66/1 Papyrette.

100/1 Sally Andrews, and Princes Sherodene, taken and offered.

Gay Venture has been Scratched.

The fourteenth Convocation of Nagpur University for conferring degrees on candidates who have passed the B.A., B.Sc., and B.Ag. Examinations will be held on December 5, 1936. His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Chancellor of the University will preside.

Front Row (front left to right)—Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad, Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj president of the All India Harijan Conference, Lahore and Pt. Satya Pal, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference which has passed a resolution declaring their determination to remain in the Hindu fold, and fall in line with Nationalist ranks to fight for country's freedom.

Why This Official Interference In Elections?

They Must Observe A Minimum Standard Of Decency, Says Sardar

BENARES, Oct. 26.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, interviewed to-day by the Associated Press before departure on the conclusion of his ten days' tour of the United Provinces in connection with the Congress election campaign said:—

"I am leaving the United Provinces after a tour of ten days, I had occasion to meet thousands of people specially in the countryside during my short stay where I was struck by the miserable plight and poverty of the agriculturists. They need immediate relief as their condition is unutterably wretched. I had occasion to address scores of meetings and they were, as a rule, well attended and at some places the gathering was huge and arrangements had to be made at short notice and the organisers had to face difficulty here and there. I was deeply impressed by the implicit and unshakable faith of the village and towns people alike in the Congress. Congress is their hope and they look up to it in the midst of the surrounding gloom and distress for light and cheer.

"WILL RECOIL ON THEM."

"I am satisfield that people in the United Provinces will stand by the Congress through and through and so far as the forthcoming elections are concerned, the Congress is sure to sweep the polls. Several complaints of official interference reached me. Such practices are bound to recoil on those who resort to them. I would earnestly ask Government dispassionately to survey the events of the last few months taking into account all their acts of commission and ommission. It is strange that Government should have uniformly disregarded even the rules framed by it for regulating the conduct of its own servants. It should play the game and observe at least a minimum standard of decency. The success of the Congress is assured in spite of several handicaps. I am thankful to the general public and the Congress workers and I go back to my province doubly reassured full of hope and trust."—A. P.

CONGRESS ELECTION DRIVE IN CITY

Plan To Approach Every Voter, But No Personal Canvassing

The City-wide election drive of the Congress candidates will commence, it is understood, from November 1, 1936, when the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will launch its election campaign, in co-ordination with Ward Election Propaganda Committees, simultaneously in all the Wards, through leaflets, house-to-house propaganda and public meetings.

It is stated that for the Provincial elections under the new reforms, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee through its various organisations, will approach every one of the 300,000 voters, irrespective of their political convictions and leanings.

Such a method, it is hoped, will enable the Congress to establish an effective contact with the voters, while relying on their sense of patriotism and loyalty to the Congress organisation.

Between November 1, 1936, and February 15, 1937, when the Congress campaign will give place to making arrangements to send as many voters to the poll as possible, it is stated, at least 500 public meetings in every nook and corner of the City will be held.

NO PERSONAL CANVASSING.

One noteworthy feature of the election campaign will be that individual and personal canvassing by candidates may not be allowed.

All the wants and requirements of each and every candidate in his electioneering propaganda, will be attended to by the Congress organisation itself, instead of the matter being left in the hands of the candidates themselves.

This step, it is stated, will tend to eliminate the undesirable aspects of individual canvassing, while the advantages and benefits of such a campaign would be secured more effectively by the organisation itself striving and canvassing for the success of the Congress candidates.

About 100 persons may be employed whole-time, while hundreds of men and women volunteers will help the Congress to carry on a successful campaign.

Propaganda centres will be opened in all the Wards of the City and the Central Hall of the Vithal Sadan will house the City Central Congress election office. All the Ward offices will be connected to the headquarters by telephone. (This scheme was forecast by the "Bombay Chronicle", a few months ago when the rough outline was prepared and now the scheme has taken a definite shape).

SINEWS FOR CAMPAIGN.

It is estimated that the whole election campaign in the City will involve an expenditure of Rs. 50,000.

It is understood, that the nominations recommended by the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committees and the Presidency Composite Parliamentary Committees, will be accepted by the A. I. Congress Parliamentary Committee automatically unless any hitch arises. But such instances may not occur at all.

RATIFICATION.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee has been authorised to act on behalf of the Committee to ratify the nominations as before the next session of the Congress at Faizpur, it is considered unlikely the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee will meet again.

RIBBENTROP LEAVES FOR LONDON

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

Herr Ribbentrop left for London in the evening to take up the post of German Ambassador.—Reuter.

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The death has occurred of the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, founder of the Dufferin Fund in India.—Reuter.

LAHORE CIVIC COMMITTEE TO BE SUPERSEDED?

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

It is reliably understood that the Punjab Government has decided to supersede the Lahore Municipal Committee.

After supersession of the Municipality, Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Lahore Improvement Trust will, it is learnt be the administrator of the Municipality.—United Press.

Brilliant Scholar Killed In Motor Accident

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

A fatal motor accident occurred on Sunday near Kannauj, about 50 miles off Cawnpore, when Mr. Shivakaran Nath Misra District Magistrate, Mainpuri, who was going from Lucknow to Mainpuri, received severe fracture on the forehead and his 20-years old daughter, Lilawati Misra died on the spot.

Miss Lilawati has passed M.A. examination last year from the Lucknow Isothobern College and was a brilliant scholar.

Details of the accident show that the driver of the car, in trying to avoid a bullock-cart, lost control over the wheel and the car skidded and dashed against a tree and got wrecked.

Capt. Cruickshank of Cawnpore, who happened to pass that way took the injured in his car and brought the dead body of the girl in a lorry to Lucknow.

Mr. Shivakaran Nath Misra was admitted in the Lucknow Medical College, where he is still lying unconscious.

Another four years-old girl, the grand-daughter of Mr. Shivakaran Nath who was also accompanying him, was thrown into a field nearby and had a miraculous escape.—United Press.

Scottish Football Team

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following is the personnel of the Scottish Football team against Ireland to be played at Belfast on Oct. 31:—

Dawson (Rangers), Anderson (Hearts), Ancell (Newcastle), Massie (Aston Villa), Simpson (Rangers), Brown (Rangers), Munro (Hearts), Walker (Hearts), McCulloch (Brentford), Napier (Derby), Duncan (Derby).—Reuter's Special.

"LINGUA FRANCA" OF INDIA

Urdu Conference President's Appeal To Muslims And Hindus

ALIGARH, Oct. 26.

The Urdu Conference concluded to-day after adopting the Committee's proposals for the protection and advancement of Urdu.

The Conference resolved that Delhi should be the centre of Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu with a library and a publishing house and its branches should be established in every part of India including States.

Nawab Mehdiyar Jung, President, in his concluding speech expressed satisfaction with the work of the Conference. He said the Conference was purely literary and was above communal bias. Hindus and Muslims attended it and there was no rivalry with any organisation. Urdu was spoken throughout India without distinction of caste or creed. He exhorted both Hindus and Muslims to make united effort to see it used as the 'Lingua Franca' of India.—A.P.

PRESENTATION & PAYMENT OF HUNDIS

Fort Finance Firm Comes To Help

BOMBAY, Monday.

The presentation and payment of demand and other Hundis was opened to-day by various commercial associations, but false rumours made it impossible to carry on the business of hundis as it was very unsafe for persons of the other community to go over to the affected locality with money. Happily a way was found out to get over the difficulty at the Fort office of Messrs. Suntoomal Ravaldas and Company (Finance Brokers) Bank Street, a large number of merchants both Hindus and Muslims came over with their monies and made payment in peace.

The rush of merchants was so great that they had to instal a new telephone to meet the requirements.

The members of the Grain Merchants' Association, Multani Shroff Association, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Memon Chamber of Commerce and Memon Merchants' Association have found this arrangement as a great relief and they appreciate very much the help that the various members of the firm are rendering. The same system is likely to be followed until confidence is again restored.

Mr. M. M. Joglekar, Magistrate, First Class, Nagpur, has sentenced eight Hindus and seven Mahommadans of Nagpur to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and further bound them for Rs. 100 each to be of good behaviour, in connection with the fight which took place in Bhaldarpura, Nagpur between a party of Hindus and a party of Mahomedans on April 6 last.

A. I. C. C. Bulletin

U. P. Govt. Removes Ban On Foreign News-Letter

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The "United Press" understands that, under instructions from the local Government, the District Magistrate of Allahabad has permitted, under Section 15 of the Press Emergency Powers Act, the re-publication of the bulletin, issued by the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, copies of which were seized by the Police recently consequent to the raid carried on by them on the premises of the Anand Bhawan.—United Press.

CHINESE YOUTH CONFESSES

Shot General Because He Was Not Aggressive Against Japan

HANKOW, Oct. 26.

Anti-Japanese motives have caused a twenty-year old youth to assassinate General Yang Yung Tai. After a nightlong interrogation, the youth confessed to have shot the General because General Yang Yung Tai believed in a policy "of diplomacy instead of aggression" towards Japan. Eight Chinese have hitherto been arrested in connection with the affair.—Reuter.

PAVING WAY FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

Orders-in-Council Galore Before Parliament On Nov. 3.

NEW DELHI, October 26.

Parliament re-assembles on November 3 when it is understood that a number of Orders-in-Council to facilitate the inauguration of the Provincial Constitutions will be placed before it.

Mr. B. N. Rau, Special Officer who was sent to London to assist in drafting the Order-in-Council regarding the revision of statutes, will return early in January. This Order-in-Council will be the last to complete the series.

The provincial legislatures will be prorogued in December after which they will not be summoned. The final formal dissolution will, however, come on March 31, 1937. All provincial elections will be completed by the end of February and during March the Governors will be selecting Ministers to run the new Governments. Their installation in office is to take effect from April 1, 1937.

It is understood that rules relating to the conduct of the Provincial Governments' business hereafter have been drafted but will be published after the inauguration of the new Constitution. —United Press.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE

Four Candidates To Be Selected For Executive Branch

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Bombay Government Press Note says:

It is hereby notified for the information of intending candidates that the Governor-in-Council desires to select four candidates for appointment as probationers in the Executive Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons holding the degrees of M.A., B.A., B.Sc., B.Ag., L.L.B., B.E., or similar or higher degree of a recognised University who are not already in Government service. Applications should reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 30th November, 1936. No applications received after that date will be considered.

The Press Note further gives qualifications and other particulars required of the candidates.

HARIJAN CANDIDATES

Congress Secretary's Disclaimer

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to Mr. P. D. Palkandwar:

Dear Mr. Palkandwar,

I have received your letter dated the 24th. October. But even before I received it I had read it published in a local daily this morning. Please note that the Congress has so far nominated no candidate for the special seats reserved for "Scheduled" classes." It is not true to say that Messrs. Deorukhkar, Rajbhoj and S. M. Patil are nominated by us. The candidature of these gentlemen is in no way connected with the Congress. Sometimes we read in the press certain people calling themselves Congress Harijans; Congress is a national Institution and it belongs to all. In that sense anybody can call himself a Congressman. Beyond this I know of no party among Harijans of Bombay to which the Congress has accorded its sanction to use the name "Congress." Please, therefore, remove the misunderstanding from your mind on this question.

Of course, the Congress will nominate the candidates even for seats reserved for "Scheduled Classes" but that will be after panel elections are over. These names will be announced in papers and given due publicity at the proper time. I think this is enough to explain your enquiry.

OVER THREE CRORES FALL IN IMPORTS

But Bombay's Export Trade Shows Rise In September

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following on the Foreign Trade of Bombay for the month of September, 1936:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of September 1936 amounted to Rs. 9.26 crores showing an increase of Rs. 10.79 lakhs or 1 per cent and Rs. 2.76 crores or over 42 per cent as compared with the figures for September 1935 and September 1934 respectively. The increase of Rs. 10.79 lakhs is mainly due to larger imports of silver and exports of merchandise (both Indian and Foreign). Imports of merchandise and gold and exports of gold and silver, however, recorded decrease.

FALL IN IMPORTS.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.69 crores showing a fall of Rs. 29.86 lakhs or 7 per cent and of Rs. 42.92 lakhs or 10 per cent from the figures for September, 1935, and September, 1934, respectively. The fall of Rs. 29.86 lakhs is spread over most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton raw (—2,196 tons and —Rs. 20.2 lakhs), machinery and mill work (—Rs. 8.15 lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 6.63 lakhs), sugar (—6,680 tons and —Rs. 6.61 lakhs), kerosene oil (—over 1¼ million gallons and —Rs. 3.09 lakhs), twist and yarn (—351,568 lbs and —Rs. 2.47 lakhs).

Increases were, however, recorded in the arrivals of motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts (+Rs. 7.56 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (+nearly 3¾ million yards and +Rs. 5.86 lakhs) cotton coloured piecegoods (+209,209 yards and +Rs. 2.43 lakhs).

IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 3.42 lakhs as against Rs. 11.84 lakhs and Rs. 2.12 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 77.66 lakhs as against Rs. 1.05 lakh and Rs. 12.716 only respectively.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,17,28,153 (of which Rs. 10,94,591 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,28,29,930 in September, 1935, and Rs. 93,32,701 in August, 1936.

RISE IN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 2.14 crores showing an increase of Rs. 42.24 lakhs or nearly 25 per cent and of Rs. 43.94 lakhs or nearly 26 per cent as compared with the figures for September 1935 and September 1934 respectively. The improvement of Rs. 42.24 lakhs is almost entirely due to larger shipments of seeds (+18,159 tons and +Rs. 31.58 lakhs), cotton raw (+455 tons and +Rs. 3.81 lakhs), and cotton manufactures (+Rs. 2.42 lakhs). Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 2.17 crores as against Rs. 3.18 crores and Rs. 28.77 lakhs while there were no exports of silver as against Rs. 1.04 lakhs and Rs. 24.83 lakhs respectively.

RE-EXPORTS.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 45.12 lakhs as against Rs. 12.84 lakhs and Rs. 12.04 lakhs respectively. The increase is mainly due to larger shipments of Persian lamb skins which were valued at Rs. 30.67 lakhs as against Rs. 9,000 only in September, 1935. These were re-exported mostly to the United Kingdom. Re-exports to the United States of America also amounted to Rs. 2.14 lakhs as against none in September, 1935

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The trade statistics for the first six months of the current financial year show, in imports, an improvement of Rs. 90.94 lakhs of 3 per cent and of Rs. 3.28 crores or nearly 13 per cent over the figures for the same period of the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 respectively. In exports, however, they show a rise of Rs. 8.81 lakhs only over the figures for the same period of 1935-36 and a fall of Rs. 4.07 crores or 10 per cent from those for the corresponding period of the year 1934-35. During this period, imports of gold amounted to 8¾ million gallons and—Rs. 37.25 lakhs and Rs. 21.34 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 5.52 crores as against Rs. 58.71 lakhs and Rs. 19.93 lakhs respectively. Arrivals of merchandise fell by Rs. 4.07 crores or 15 per cent and by Rs. 2.34 crores or 9 per cent respectively to Rs. 22.57 crores. The fall of Rs. 4.07 crores is mainly due to smaller arrivals of cotton raw (—22,944 tons and—Rs. 2.11 crores), metals and ores (—Rs. 69.82 lakhs), kerosene oil (—over 8¾ million gallons and —Rs. 37.25 lakhs), sugar (—35,243 tons and —Rs. 35.12 lakhs) silk manufactures including silk yarn (—Rs. 24.95 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—over 17¼ million yards and—Rs. 22.04 lakhs) machinery and mill work (—Rs. 18.95 lakhs, motor cars (—982 number and cotton twist and yarn (—4 million lbs and —Rs. 11.05 lakhs) (—Rs. 17.74 lakhs), aniline dyes (—Rs. 11.39 lakhs), on the other hand, the only articles which showed noticeable increase were artificial silk piecegoods (+over 16¼ million yards and +Rs. 30.16 lakhs) precious stones (+Rs. 23.81 lakhs) and motor wagons (+1,182 number ands +Rs. 19.11 lakhs).

GOLD EXPORTS.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 17.29 crores as against Rs. 20.04 crores and Rs. 21.49 crores and those of silver to Rs. 1.94 lakh as against Rs. 1.36 crore and Rs. 1.03 crore respectively. Shipments of Indian produce showed a rise of Rs. 3.68 crores or 27 per cent and of Rs. 44.61 lakhs or over 2 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period of the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 respectively.

(Continued in Column 3.)

STRIKE IN FOUR MILLS

Workers Protest Against Employment Of New Men

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

The operatives of four cotton textile mills have gone on strike as protest against the employment of new men.—A. P.

Four Thousand Workers Involved

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

Workers of the Rajnagar Mill No. 1 have gone on strike to-day on the alleged grievance that the mill authorities are employing new workers on reduced wages.

Workers of four other mills under the same management have also gone on strike in sympathy with the workers of the Rajnagar Mill No. 1. In all about 4,000 workers have downed tools.—United Press.

STUDENTS' FEDERATION FOR JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE Oct. 26.

With a view to "encourage cultural and intellectual co-operation on equal terms between the students of various provinces and Indian States; to suggest improvements in the present educational system; to safeguard the rights of the student community, and to prepare the students for citizenship in order to take a due share in the struggle for complete National Freedom, by arousing their political, economic and social consciousness, and organisation on non-sectarian and non-communal basis", has been formed here by the students of Jubbulpore. This newly-formed Association will be affiliated to the All-India Students' Federation, and a provisional committee of five members has been formed to enrol members.

A crowded meeting of the students was held here on Friday night in the Victoria Town Hall with Dr. V. R. Sen in the chair. Mr. G. V. Vaidya the convenor for the C.P and Berar branch of the Federation, addressing the students explained the aims and objects of the Federation and dwelt at length on the scheme chalked out by the convenors of the Federation for redressing the grievances of the student community and to safeguard their interests. —United Press.

Delegates To Sahitya Parishad

BARODA, Oct. 26.

Prof. A. K. Trivedi and Mr. Mazulal Mazumdar will represent Baroda State at the forthcoming session of Gujerati Sahitya Parishad to be held at Ahmedabad on October 31, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Surat Literary Society has nominated Prof. Mohanlal Dave and Mr. Ranchhoddas Mehta to attend as delegates at the Gujerati Sahitya Parishad. As the progressive section of writers, mostly of the young block, have sent certain suggestions for a radical change in the constitution, keen contest is expected.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO WALK-OUT IN SRINAGAR ASSEMBLY

SRINAGAR, Oct. 26.

The members who did not participate in the Budget discussion in this session of the State Assembly and staged a walk out every day after question hours, have formed a sub-committee to consider: (a) the present impasse, (b) programme for the work during the remaining period of the session and (c) amendments in the constitution of the Assembly.

The members of the sub-committee are : Sardar Budh Singh, Mian Ahmad Yar, Mr. Afzal Beg, Pt. Jia Lal Kilam, and Pt. Ram Chand Dobey.

The committee is expected to submit their report shortly.—United Press.

(Continued From Column 2.)

The rise of Rs. 3.68 crores is almost entirely due to larger shipments of cotton raw (+43,032 tons and +Rs. 2.23 crores), seeds (+86,929 tons and +1.29 crore) and manganese ore (+21,270 tons and +Rs. 4.47 lakhs). On the other hand shipments of hides and skins raw declined by Rs. 11.84 lakhs in value and those of wool, raw by 3½ million lbs in quantity and by Rs. 10.86 lakhs in value.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise were valued at Rs. 1.49 crore as against Rs. 99.88 and Rs. 79.99 lakhs respectively.—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Appeal To Citizens Of Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The citizens of Bombay, particularly the lovers of Indian Music, met a few days ago at the Blavatsky Lodge under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharana Shri Vijaya-Devji-Maharana Saheb of Dharampur to offer condolence to the family of the late Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande, the celebrated exponent of Indian Music.

The Committee formed at the meeting under the presidentship of the Maharana of Dharampur for devising ways and means of preserving the memory of the great pioneer of Indian Music invited suggestions from the public. His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur has himself at the close of his learned address suggested "that the manuscripts—all, not excluding his scraps of notes —of Pandit Bhatkhande should be preserved in a Museum arranged to consecrate his memory." He also desired that the Museum should be located in the University Buildings. He, however, deplored the attitude of the Bombay University in not recognising the importance and necessity of music as one of its subjects of study. The Maharana apprehends, and rightly too, that the University would not move in the matter. I, therefore, appeal to the patrons of Indian music and the philanthropists of Bombay to raise a fund sufficient to erect a Hall to the memory of the late Panditji befitting the great name of our city where the manuscripts and the publications of the late Pandit may find a safe lodging.

If for want of funds, the museum is not located in Bombay "but finds its legitimate alter at the Marris College at Lucknow as the Maharana has said, it will unmistakably show a serious lack on the part of the Bombay public of their love for this great Indian Art and the signal services rendered to the cause of the much neglected science of Hindustani Music by the late Panditji.—Yours etc.,

D. N. DASTUR.

Lesson Of The Riots

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent riots teach one very important lesson and that is the necessity of our being able to amicably settle such differences which give rise to such incidents. The best minds of our country should therefore immediately put their heads together to find out a way to settle the present tension and prevent the occurrences of such incidents in the country in future. It is and must not be an impossible task for the ablest brains of our country to solve. It is a proof of the ability and statesmanship of the whole nation. I doubt not the foremost citizens of all communities of our city and country will soon realise their great responsibility in this respect which concerns our national well-being as much as

"THE EVOLUTION OF HUMANITY."

Feats Of Memory By Jain Muni

(From A Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail.)

An interesting performance of mental feats was given by Shri Kevalchandraji Maharaj, Jain Muni, at the Excelsior Theatre recently. Forty-one questions were put to him, at intervals. While paying heed to the questions, the Maharaj was engaged in delivering short addresses on "the need of vows", "Birth Control", etc., the subjects being chosen by the audience.

Bhajan was going on all the time. Simultaneously a random conversation was carried on with him by the audience. It was astonishing to find at the end that the Maharaj answered all questions with absolute accuracy. The local Swetamber Jain Sangh of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolaram conferred on the Maharaj the title of "Jain Ratna."

Ranjit Singh's Birthday Celebration

GUJRANWALA, Oct. 26.

Great preparations are afoot to celebrate the birthday of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Gujranwala, the birth place of the "Lion of the Punjab". In this connection 'dewans' will be held from to-day until 2nd November.

On the 1st. proximo a big procession will be organised and at night a Sikh Darbar will be held which will be addressed by Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Sir Jogindra Singh, Sardars Sant Singh, M.L.A., Mangal Singh, M.L.A., Sampuran Singh, M.L.C., Master Tara Singh, President, S.G.P.C., and others.—United Press.

Sweepers of Kamptee have resolved to serve notices to the Municipal Committee under the Trades Dispute Act, notifying their intention to strike unless their demands are met in the meantime. Their grievances are that their wages are inadequate.

Kandalkar Stages A Come-Back

OLD G. K. U. LEADER EXPLAINS HIS POLICY

Mr. G. L. Kandalker, the Ex-President All India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a statement says:—

After the special election of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union held on August 4, 1935 under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, I had completely withdrawn from all political activities and confined myself to the quiet and unostentatious work of collecting the grievances of the workers and getting them redressed either by direct representation to the owners or through the Labour Officer. My silence was undoubtedly a tacit acceptance of the verdict of the election. At that stage I had deliberately avoided entering into a controversy with the Trade Union Congress about the legality of that election or the question of the methods used by the groups of Dange and Nimbker in fighting me and my colleagues. The workers were misled regarding my attitude to the Labour Officer and the Millowners. One year has cleared the ground and we are in a better position to look at the issues involved in a clearer perspective.

ELECTION AND AFTER.

The purpose of the election set forth by the Trade Union Congress was the unification of the G.K.U. and the healing of the breach created by the split of 1934. I had no other object in accepting the decision of the T.U.C. except the unification of the G.K.U. The election, however, has not resulted either in the unification of the G.K.U or the establishment of an organisation with a mass base competent enough to lead the textile workers. The Union which emerged out of this election has left the workers completely to themselves in the face of an increasing offensive of wage-cuts, rationalisation and unemployment and is basking in the glory of splendid isolation from them. It has not represented a single grievance nor has it led any struggle against the onslaught of the owners.

A SEAT LOST.

The dispute in the Girni Kamgar Union and its aftermath has definitely strengthened the millowners and the re-actionary elements in the Working Class. Due to the failure of Mr. Nimbker, the then General Secretary in fulfilling the statutory requirements and showing adequate membership to the Returning Officer, the only seat provided by the new constitution to the textile workers of Bombay has been lost and it has gone to the Union of Mr. Asavle, and, to our misfortune, one lakh of textile workers are going to be represented by him. After losing this chance of raising the voice of the Textile Workers in the Provincial Assembly, Mr. Nimbker is seeking a seat in the Assembly with the Congress ticket.

LACK OF INITIATIVE

The period of two years and a half after the 1934 Strike has recorded no struggles and appears to be barren compared to the four years preceding it, during which, we had led nearly hundred strikes in individual Mills or on particular issues. Does this indicate a lack of resistance in the Working Class or a failure on the part of the persons who have got hold of its organisation in supplying the initiative? If this state of affairs continues, it is likely that the condition of the workers will go from bad to worse. The situation demands again the intervention of the Workers in building up a strong organisation and in creating an adequate Leadership to lead it.

WANTED CORRECT LEAD.

Given the correct programme and policy the textile workers of Bombay will quickly recover from depression and build up a Mass Organisation, as in the past. The essentials of this line of work are incessant struggle on the economic issues and alliance with the national movement. On this basis alone the Girni Kamgar Union was built up and had a membership of 80,000 in 1925. Subsequently the sectarian tendency developed which completely ignored the struggle for minor demands and approached the workers with vague political slogans which isolated them from National struggle. This tendency was aggravated in the Civil Disobedience Movement when our Union, under my presidentship openly declared its support to the Independence Resolution of Lahore and to the struggle led by the Indian National Congress. A small sectarian group precipitated a split in order to strike out an independent line directly antagonistic to the Congress and the National Movement. Since then this particular group characterised me as an 'enemy' of the working class.

In reviving the activities of my

(Continued in Column 4.)

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new, it has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvalous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory, or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

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There is only one reason for the great popularity of "Honeydew" and that is REAL TOBACCO VALUE OF CONSISTENT QUALITY. Many of your friends have been smoking "Honeydew" for years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.
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10 CIGARETTES
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Fields, Factories And Workshops

CASHEW-NUT FARMING IN MALABAR DISTRICTS

Besides Many Other Advantages, It Fertilizes The Soil

(By T. V. SUBRAMANIAM)

It will be interesting to know something about the cultivation and uses of a tree which produces the well-known cashew-nut which we consume daily along with sweet-meats and which in taste matches the native Badam or the foreign chestnut. Cashew-nut tree is technically known by the name "Anacardium" and it thrives well in tropical climate. In Malabar this tree is grown in large numbers, but it was not until the last decade cashew-nut cultivation assumed a purely commercial aspect. Formerly they were cultivated mainly for the purpose of fire-wood, the actual nuts being considered only of second rate importance. In recent years, however, the ever increasing demand for the nuts initiated their export in large quantities to foreign ports like America. Consequently greater attention is now-a-days paid to the rearing up of these trees.

RED SOIL FAVOURABLE

Cashew-nut trees grow better in the red soil of hilly localities than in moist and sandy places. In Malabar generally uncultivated barren hillocks are selected for the cultivation of these trees. Small pits of one foot square and six to nine inches in depth are dug three yards apart and they are filled with rubbish and dry leaves and set fire to. At the commencement of the monsoon these pits are cleaned and a cashew-nut seed is planted in each pit. With the first few rains germination commences and the cotyledons spread out.

The seedling stage is one of the most delicate part of their life-history. The cotyledons are of sweet taste and birds and other omnivorous animals feed on them. Is the early stages cotyledons being the most essential and vital parts of the plant, when they are destroyed the seedlings die away.

The seedling stage passed there is nothing more to fear. The plants thrive during summer even without watering. Nature's assistance: sun and rain are more than sufficient for the active growth of these plants.

THIRD SEASON

During the third season the plants begin to flower but bear only from the following year onwards. At the outset the income is not much but with the advance of every year the income is doubled and even trebled. In an ordinary garden there will be about five to twenty thousand trees and from a healthy tree an average of about 500 to 1,500 nuts can be gathered, in a season.

The sideway branches are chopped off year after year thereby enabling the plant stem to grow taller and stouter. If the plants are so close as to hinder the growth even alternate plants are cut away. The cashew-nut gardens would be always kept clean so that the fallen fruits could be gathered easily. The fallen dry leaves are swept away every day and converted into ash manure.

OIL CAN BE EXTRACTED

The fruit is a false one and is the swollen thalamus. Its taste is not pleasing to many but fairly edible. It is said that a kind of liquor is extracted from the juice of these fruits. Nuts are more valuable and can be preserved for a long time. The cotyledons are very sweet to eat. They are more plentifully used in the preparation of sweet-meats than the badam seeds because they are cheaper. The leathery covering of the cashew-nuts contain abundant oil. This oil is extracted when the nuts are being roasted for taking out the kernel.

INDIGENOUS PROCESS

The indigenous process is as follows:—

The nuts are put in an earthen pot and heated. They are vigorously stirred by a long rod so that all nuts will be uniformly roasted. After about half an hour the oil begins to ooze out from the nut skin. The oil is removed carefully by means of long spoons. This oil should be handled very carefully in as much as it burns the skin and forms blisters. It is commercially very valuable and is put into various uses. It is used by the natives as an efficacious medicine for the cracking of heels. The outer surfaces of canoes and boats are smeared, with the oil to make them waterproof as well as to facilitate easy gliding over the water.

After the separation of the oil when the nut skins just begin to blacken the heating is stopped and the nuts are allowed to cool. The pericarps (the covering) are gently broken by hammering them with a stone and kernel separated.

LARGE EXPORTS

Enormous quantities of raosted and unroasted cashew-nuts are now exported year after year. With the growing demand the price is also steadily increasing.

Before the charcoal and bellows system was introduced in Malabar, for the conversion of the carbonate shells into quicklime the only fuel that was used for heating the shells was that of the cashew-nut tree.

Generally the trees are cut down at the age of fifteen for firewood purposes.

FERTILIZES THE SOIL.

There is also another potent advantage to the Agriculturist by the cultivation of casheu-nut trees. Though at first these trees are planted in barren and stony localities in due course, due to the continuous putrefaction of the fallen leaves during the monsoon and the roots traversing in diverse directions splitting up the stones, when the trees are ultimately cut down, and the roots removed, we find, the soil highly soft and fertile and rich in nitrogenous manure so that giving up cashew-nut cultivation other more useful crops can be profitably cultivated.

Economically, therefore, the utilitarian aspect of chasew-nut cultivation is manifold and an experiment of cashew-nut cultivation in the barren tracts of tropical countries will not be altogether fruitless.

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REPORTED FROM

The Peasants' World

Preparations For Next Kisan Congress . . . . Congress President On Peasants' Demands . . . . Many Kisan Conferences . . . In Punjab Bengal And Berar . . . . Kamaladevi's Report

A representative meeting of the Kisan workers of Maharashtra was held at Poona on October 12th by the Provincial Kisan Organisations when a provisional Reception Committee consisting of about 30 district workers was appointed to make arrangements for holding the Kisan Congress at Faizpur in December next. Messrs. R. K. Khadilkar, S. A. Dange and G. P. Khare were appointed secretaries of the committee and subscription for its membership was fixed at annas 8. The Committee will enroll a large number of members from all parts of the province and convene the first meeting of the R.C at Faizpur before the end of November.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FOR KISAN CONGRESS.

In pursuance of the circular issued by the General Secretary of the A.I.K.C. regarding the election of the president of the next Kisan Congress, the Executive Committee of the Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association has, at its meeting held at Nellore on 12th October recommended to the A.I.K.C. the election of Prof. N. G. Ranga M.L.A for the presidentship of the next Kisan Congress.

A meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Council held on October 17th recommended the name of Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain for the presidentship of the forthcoming Congress.

All other Provincial Kisan Committees are again requested to send their recommendations in this behalf to the secretary of the A.I.K.C. (P. O. Bihta, Patna Dt., Bihar) so as to reach him before 31st October.

THREE YEARS' MORATORIUM

At its meeting held on October 15th under the presidentship of Dr. Khan Sahib, the Peasant Group of M.L.A's. adopted important resolutions regarding adequate famine and flood relief for the affected provinces, the necessity of devaluation of the rupee and peasant representation on the local Railway Advisory Committees Further the meeting "urged upon Government the immediate necessity for the declaration of a triennial moratorium for all rural indebtedness" and to amend existing laws to relieve peasantry from oppressive money-lenders.

PEASANTS' WELCOME TO PRESIDENT.

The South Indian Federation of Peasants and Workers presented a welcome address to Pandit Jawaharlal, when he inaugurated the Kisan Press the "Vahini" an Andhra bi-weekly, and a publishing house by name 'The Kisan Publications."

Pandit Nehru, in replying to the address, stressed the growing urgency of the peasant problem in all parts of the country and emphasised the impossibility of its final solution till Swaraj was attained. Regarding class organisation and demands of the Kisans he said:—

"While it is necessary for big economic groups like the peasants and the workers to form their own organisations for the redress of their grievances, they cannot fundamentally remove those grievances till we get Swaraj. That is true. Yet it is possible for them, if they are strong enough to remove certain grievances even before Swaraj. In any event, a mere attempt to remove those grievances in an organised way strengthen them and will enable them in future to play a more and more important part in the political struggle for the country and in the subsequent changes that might be brought about.

CONGRESS AND KISANS' DEMANDS.

"Therefore, such organisations of the peasants and workers are to be welcomed and it is desirable that they should function in the closest co-operation with the National Congress. They need not, they cannot, expect the National Congress to adopt their programme in toto. It is a Nationalist organisation consisting of many groups and classes. But they should attempt to influence it more and more, to pull it in their direction. That, indeed, is what has been happening during the last fifteen or sixteen years. The more the Congress has looked to the masses, inevitably it has had to think in terms of the good of the masses, and it has gradually adopted the cause of the masses.

"You have mentioned in the address that the economic needs and demands of the peasants and workers should be made the main plank of the economic programme of the Indian National Congress. (He then referred to the Lucknow Congress resolution on peasant problem).

The Congress being what it is, cannot be expected to become completely a peasants' organisation. It will come nearer and nearer to the peasants the more the peasants come into it both individually, as they should, and in an organised way as they might in future. But you must not grow indignant with the Congress. That is absurd. I am glad you are going to issue some kind of paper for the benefit of your movement amongst the Kisans, and I wish your Federation and your newspaper all success."

PEASANTS AND RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

As a result of the agitation carried on by Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. V. V. Giri and other members of the Peasants Group in the Assembly, the Central Railway Advisory Committee has agreed to create at least one seat for a representative of the Peasants Association on every one of the Local Railway Advisory Committee. Mr. V. V. Giri and Prof. Ranga have to send a statement to Government about the state and strength of the peasants movement in different provinces So Prof. Ranga appeals to the secretaries of all Provincial and district Kisan Committees to inform him (C/o, South Indian Federation of Peasants and Workers, 23, Stringers' Street, Madras G.T.) at the earliest date i.e., before the end of October about their organisational position in support of their representative capacity. He says: "I feel confident that our elected representative can try to agitate for lowering of the 3rd class fares and frieghts and for the betterment of the conditions of their class travelling.

BENGAL KISAN CONFERENCE.

The Bengal Provincial Kisan Conference will meet on 31st October. Every district Union will be represented at the conference by ten delegates, The Conference will formulate the prorgamme and policy of the province for submission to the Faizpur Kisan Congress.

Peasant Conferences have been recently held at Tipperah and Rajashahi Peasants' Unions are being rapidly formed in the districts of Noakhali, Comilla 24 Parganas, Hoogley, Nadiad, Jessore, Bankura and Burdwan.

All Eastern Bengal districts and also many districts of North Bengal are under water. The whole province is famine-stricken. Recently some 2000 peasants, from the famine stricken and flooded areas near Calcutta with children, women and octogenerians have come to take shelter in the streets and parks of Calcutta. They have got not a handful of rice to eat and have no place to live in.

The Joint Secretary, Pasupatinath Banerjee of the Hoogly Peasant Union and Smritish Banerjee, Volunteer organising secretary of the B.P.K.C. have been arrested. The former has been sentenced to 6 months R.I under Bengal Terrorist Suppression of outrages Act and the latter under B.C.L.A. Act.

CONFERENCE IN THE PUNJAB.

A well attended Mazdur Diwan was held at Khadur Sahib in the district of Amritsar from October 3 to October 5. More than 5,000 peasants and workers participated in it. About half a dozen resolutions were passed demanding the reduction of land revenue and water-tax, abolition of rural debt, release of Comrade Munshi Ahmed Din on bail and supporting Mr. Senta Singh Gandhivind, a nominee of the Congress Socialist Party for the coming election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

AND IN C. P. AND BERAR!

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Azad, Chairman, Reception Committee of the C.P. and Berar Kisan Mazdur Conference writes:—

"A Conference of the Kisans and Malguzars of Chindwara district was convened to be held at the Town Hall, Chindwara on the 19th Sept. by Seth Sheolal M.L.C. about a dozen landlords and capitalists attended the conference and about 30 cultivators from their respective zamindaris were brought for demonstration purposes. The resolutions were read by Seth Sheolal and they were declared carried even without proper discussion.

"The whole conference was an unrepresentative show and was specially arranged to capture the votes in the ensuing Provincial Assembly elections. The voters have been now cautioned to be aware of such electioneering tactics.

"A representative Provincial Conference of the Kisans and Mazdoors is shortly to meet at Chindwara when long felt grievances of the peasantry and their remedies will be discussed threadbare and a constructive programme for the amelioration of the pitiful conditions of the peasantry will be chalked out.

AGRARIAN REPORT ON SOUTH KANARA. DT.

In pursuance of the instructions issued by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. Shrimati Kamaladevi conducted an agrarian inquiry in the South Kanara (Mangalore) district and has submitted her report to the K.P.C.C. The report recommends among other things that:—

"(I) All lands should be vested in the hands of the actual cultivators and handed into economic holdings discouraging absentee landlordism. (2) the present land revenue system should be replaced by a graduated land tax on the net income from land (3) suitable laws should be introduced for the safe-guarding of the tenants' status and rights; (4) devise ways and means for the gradual abolition of all rural debts; (5) a percentage of revenue collected from the rural areas to be spent in that area.

TO KISAN WORKERS IN MAHARASHTRA.

The Marathi version of the Kisan manifesto and Kisans' Charter of Rights as adopted at the last meeting of the A.I.K.C. has now been sent to the known addresses of the Kisan workers in Maharashtra. Those requiring copies for distribution in rural areas are requested to write to the editor of this bulletin of 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION FRONT

British T. U. C. Holds Sixty-Eighth Session; Popular Front In Belgium

The membership of the British Trades Union Congress, reported to the Sixty-eighth Congress held in Plymouth from the 7th to the 12th September, showed that last year's steady increase has been maintained. A total of 214 Unions, with 3,614,551 members, were represented at the Congress, showing an increase of 225,741 on last year's membership level. Moreover, these figures were made up to the 31st December, 1935, and the substantial increase over the last nine months is estimated to have brought the total nearly up to the four million mark.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND MEANS TEST.

An important part of the discussion was devoted to the question of unemployment and to what Allan A. H. Findlay referred to in his presidential address as the "devilish" means test. Arthur Hayday, opening the debate on behalf of the General Council, pointed out that five million people, including dependants, were still suffering from unemployment, and about three million of these were affected by the new Unemployment Assistance Regulations. A scathing indictment was made, both of the humiliating nature of the system and the inadequacy of the scales, under which, for example, an adult woman is expected to live on nine shillings a week. Further strong protests were made against the six days waiting period and the Government's action in using the huge surplus from the unemployment fund only to reduce contributions by one penny.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK.

In moving the resolution instructing the General Council to continue to press "for the limitation of working hours to a maximum of forty per week without prejudice to wages and conditions," and condemning the attitude of the British Government in blocking proposals for a forty-hour week at Geneva, Ernest Bevin urged the Unions themselves to prepare for the introduction of the forty-hour week, since there seemed little likelihood of the Government changing its policy during its term of office. Comrade Bevin pleaded for a planned working week and organisation of industry, which would at once benefit the worker and improve the budgetary position of the State, and he uttered a grave warning against a possible heavy increase in unemployment in the near future.

In this connection resolutions were adopted demanding the nationalisation of the whole of the supply and distribution of electricity, asking the General Council to consider the position of the distributive trades in relation to the policy of the Trade Union Movement for the socialisation of industry, and pressing for Government legislation along the lines recommended by the United Textile Factory Workers' Association in its scheme for the socialisation of the cotton industry. By hearty applause, Congress gave its enthusiastic endorsement to the detailed scheme for socialisation of the coal industry, drawn up in consultation with the Mineworkers' Federation, while a further resolution adopted demanded legislation providing for adequate compensation for workers displaced as a result of amalgamation, rationalisation or the State closing of works deemed to be redundant. A fortnight's holiday with pay for all workers was another demand adopted.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

A comprehensive resolution on factory legislation called for an increase in the number of inspectors and for a new Factory and Workshop Act to be introduced next session as promised by the Home Secretary. The Government was also urged to amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts, on the lines of the TUC and Labour Party draft Bill.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

In moving a resolution urging that the international regulation of hours and holidays with pay should apply to agriculture in the same way as other industries, the National Union of Agricultural Workers said that farm workers' wages and conditions should be as good as those of the best-paid town workers.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

The resolution adopted on the question of Trade Union unity, which was to the same effect as that passed by the International Trade Union Congress held in London in July last, instructed the General Council to take the necessary steps, through the International Federation of Trade Unions, to pursue negotiations with the Russian and American Trade Union Movements with a view to the establishment of united relations within the ambit of the IFTU, as a means of international trade union unity. On the other hand, the section of the General Council's report dealing with British Labour and Communism, which rejected unity with the Communists, was adopted by an overwhelming majority after a very thorough debate. Congress also rejected a proposal for an official delegation of the British Trade Union Movement to visit the Soviet Union to study progress made since the last official delegation in 1924.

The International Federation of Trade Unions was represented at the Congress by Comrade Hans Jacobsen, its Vice-President.

BELGIUM

"People's Front" To Be Formed

(IFTU) The National Council of the Belgian National Trade Union Centre held a meeting on the 15th September, which had before it an invitation to the National Centre, national Unions and local Trade Union organisations to join a "People's Front." In view of the proposals being made in other countries for the formation of "People's Fronts," it is useful to give the substance of the Belgian resolution, which was passed unanimously with only one abstention:

"The National Council of the Belgian National Trade Union Centre. . . holds that a movement of this kind (People's Front) only has a chance of success if it can put forward a clear and precise programme and if it can count on the support of organisations which form an incontestable majority of the population, thus assuring the application of the programme.

The National Council notes that.

(a) up till now no programme has as yet been proposed which clearly defines the aim of such a "People's Front" and the methods it is proposed to use for realisation of this aim;

(b) the indispensable support of some organisations cannot be counted on, either because the demand for support has already been refused or because such groups do not exist as have made possible the creation of analogous movements in other countries.

Under these circumstances, the "People's Front" would be doomed to certain failure and would amount to nothing more than a common or united front with the Communist Party. But our Trade Union Movement has nothing to gain by supporting such a movement, seeing that it is opposed t any kind of common or unite front.

HEAD OFFICE: THE MADRAS

BANK OF HINDUSTAN LD.

BRANCHES BEZWADA, BOMBAY, CALICUT, CANNANORE, COIMBATORE.

BRANCHES MADURA, POLLACHI, TELLICHERRY, TIRUPPUR, TRIPLICANE.

Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Current Deposits are received at 1% p. a. on daily balances

Savings Bank Deposits are received up to Rs. 10,000 at 2½% p. a. (frequent withdrawals are allowed).

Fixed Deposits are received upto 2 years at favourable rates.

The Bank grants Loans and Cash Credits on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking Business are undertaken at the Head Office and Branches.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Steady But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Oct 26

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY
New York cotton ruled easy on hedge selling and long liquidation.

BULLION STEADY
London gold and silver were steady

STEADY TONE IN WHEAT
Wheat maintained a steady tone. Jute was firm.

SECURITIES UNDECIDED
The London Stock Exchange exhibited poor activity with restricted business. Giltedged securities were undecided.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Oct 26

Previous closing	11.78
To-day's opening	11.76
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.65
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Oct 26

Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.59
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	6.56
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 218
Ginning Bales	85,68,000

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 26

The cotton market was somewhat depressed to-day in the absence of any particular activity on the part of trade. Increasing crop ideas brought out further hedge selling and long liquidation.

Trading in March option commenced at 11.76 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Later the market further declined on poor Liverpool advices and prices touched 11.70. The undertone was quiet.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.65 with a decline of 13 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.70/11.68) 11.68/11.68
December (11.70/11.68) 11.66/11.66
January (11.80/11.77) 11.76/11.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.70) 6.71
American December (6.61) 6.63
Egyptian October (10.95) 11.00
Egyptian November (10.95) 11.00

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 26

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 26

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£197 1/4 buyers £197 1/2 sellers. Steady) £198 1/4 buyers £198 3/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£18 1/4 buyers £18 3/8 sellers. Barely steady) £18 1/2 buyers £18 5/8 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£16 1/4 to £16 3/4) £16 1/4 to £16 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay October November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October. November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-5) 2-5
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

New Crop October November (£17 7/8 sellers) £18 1/16 paid and buyers
Dunlop October (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Lightning October (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and value) 7 7/8 buyers
Forward January March (8 paid and buyers) 8 paid and value

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 26

	Rs.	a	p
Wheat January 1936	5	9	0
Wheat May 1937	5	3	9
Linseed 1937	7	4	3

Wheat and linseed steady.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 26

Previous closing	4.88 31/32
To-day's opening	4.88 27/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.88 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 26

Previous closing	4.88 13/16
To-day's opening	4.88 15/16
To-day's closing	4.88 15/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 26

Previous closing	105.10
To-day's opening	105.06
To-day's closing	105.15
Difference	+.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 26

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.88 15/16 and dropped by a fraction to 4.88 13/16. The market was very quiet with trading restricted and price movement was confined to a narrow range.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.88 15/16

Franc opened at 105.06 and kept steady with small variations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.15

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct 26

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
"India bought. Speculators sold. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 26

	Last Price.	To-day' Price.
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London Oct 26

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-2 1/2) £7-2-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 26

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent,
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 26
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.934) 7.934
New York on Bombay (36.96) 36.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 7/8) 0.91 7/8
London on Milan (92.90) 92.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 26

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.15. Prices kept steady on scattered support but the enquiry was generally slow in the absence of any fresh developments abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 26

Liverpool wheat opened fairly active with December at 98, March 92 1/2 and May 91 5/8. The market was steady on reports that Italy purchased further plate cargoes. Later the market turned apathetic with values dropping from the lack of support.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct 26

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	3	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment.		
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	4	3

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct 26
10-0 p.m.

Silver ready	49	6	6
Silver 1st settlement	49	7	0
Silver 2nd settlement	49	8	6
Gold ready	35	3	0
Gold 1st settlement	35	3	0
Gold 2nd settlement	35	3	0
Sovereigns	22	3	6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/2 as against the previous closing at £99 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 26
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were dull and easier. No real selling pressure was in evidence. Industrials generally were undecided. Copper shares were firm. Oil shares were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/4) £85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£197 7/8) £107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 7/8) £107 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/4) £115 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 9 1/2) dol 9 1/2
Musical Industries (23-1 1/2) 23-6
Princhin Johnson (52-7 1/2) 53-3
Imperial Chemical (42-0) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (10-4 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (156-3) 155-0
Realisation 1930 (£90 1/4) £90 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 40-0
Ford Motors (35-0) 34-3
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6
British American Tobacco (133-9) 133-9
Carreas A (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£173 1/8) £172 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (26-7 1/2) 26-7. 1/2
Distillers (114-6) 113-9
Bredford Dyers (10-0) 10-0
British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (54-0) 53-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-7 1/2) 55-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-9) 9-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Inter Nickels (£63 3/8) £62 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-3) 9-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 26
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£113 1/4) £113 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (42-0) 42-0
Empire of India Ceylon (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (32-6) 32-9
Gula Kelampong (33-1 1/2) 33-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-3

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-3) 62-3
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (74-3) 73-3
Rand Imam (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
Gedule New (£10 1/4) £10 3/8
New Modders (42-6) 41-3
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (53-1 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (100-7 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Burma Oil (£107-6) £106-3
Mexican Eagle (32-4 1/2) 31-7 1/2
Shell Transport (£120) £118 3/4
Royal Dutch (£44 7/8) £44 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Royal Western (£59 1/4) £59 1/4
L and S Ordinary (£30 3/8) £31
L N E R Defd (£6 1/4) £6 3/8
Southern Dutch (£26) £26
South Deferred (£137 1/2) £137 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 26

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 73 1/8) dol 75 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 45 3/4) dol 45 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 77 1/8) dol 75 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 146 5/8) unquoted

PRICES DROP SLIGHTLY ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Copper Shares Lower On Profit-taking

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Oct 26

On the Stock Exchange European uncertainties called a welcome halt enabling markets to consolidate their position though prices dropped slightly on the lack of support. Coppers were firm and then lower on profit taking. The announcement of an increase in the production quota by ten to ninety-five per cent failed to affect shares.

In commodities copper was easier on the quota announcement. Cocoa was weak on profit taking sales and then steadied.

Cotton was easier on large crop forecasts.

Wall Street was easier on election uncertainties.

FLAG SALUTATION IN MALAD

Industrial Home For The Destitute

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Monday.

Monthly Flag Salutation was held at Malad on Sunday last when Mr. G.D. Bhatt reminded Malad residents of their past services exhorted them to shake off their lethargy and devote at least half an hour for the Congress work.

VILE PARLE HOME.

The Pandharpur home for the destitute at Vile Parle conducted by Mr. Naik held the opening ceremony of the Industrial Hut by Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar, The Home was started some four years back by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. Mr. Chandavarkar then introduced Mr. Wagle the donor who donated Rs. 1,000 to the Industrial Hut. In response to Mr. Chandavarkar's appeal gifts of two handlooms for the Home and Rs. 35 were announced.

CURRENCY PROBLEM AND INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

tion has no meaning if we cannot operate upon this heart of the monetary body.

Is It Insanity?

We are assured by the Finance Member that at the time when the world was painfully returning to sanity in the currency matters, it would be madness to enter the arena of competitive depreciation. The merchants, it seems, were scared by the high-sounding phrase 'the loss of stability' attendant upon a currency war. They as a body voted with the Government. An economist may only pity this panic-stricken group.

The level of monetary morality is not certainly very high in the world. Many flourishing countries have altered their monetary codes to suit their convenience and experience shows that on the whole they have not been the losers. Japan depreciated the Yen and favoured at the same time by other causes could make a bid for the world market. When driven to the wall in 1931 distressed Britain chose the lesser evil and went off the gold standard. Fascist Italy was determined to defend the lira with blood, but when the time came Mussolini was only too glad to see it emaciated. Depreciation like re-armament is a protective measure. If the whole world goes mad I am afraid it is not for India to preach sanity and be stoned for it.

India's Misfortune.

Unfortunately in currency matters India has to follow her master's voice. Britain in co-operation with other Powers thinks it possible to arrive at a currency agreement; India, too, we are assured, strives for such a realisation. It should be a pleasure to agree with Britain on major issues confronting the world, provided the agreement is arrived at by the nationals of this country after a due consideration of our national interests: Britain's experience may guide us in this respect, but need not dictate us.

ARAIL S. O. S. TO U. P. GOVERNOR

(From A Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The Hindu residents of village Arail, Allahabad District, in a public meeting strongly protested against the order of the Collector of Allahabad regarding the ban on their legitimate, usual religious rights of inclusion of their Chauki with the procession including music started every year from Arail to Naini at 3 p.m. for joining the Naini Ramilila celebration. They also wired to the Governor at Lucknow to redress their grievances and urged for telegraphic reply.

Naoomal Jeeomal, the well-known cricketer, and a member of the 1932 All-India team to England, has been invited by the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay to play in several representative matches prior to the Quadrangular tournament which begins at Bombay in December.

SIR LALLUBHAI WAS A FRIEND OF THE POOR

Glowing Tributes By Members Of L. S. People's Co-op. Bank

A resolution placing on record the deep sense of loss sustained by the country generally and the Co-operators particularly by the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas was unanimously passed by a meeting of the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd. on Monday evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Chairman of the Bank was in the chair.

Mr. Brelvi in the course of his speech said that he was very closely associated with Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who was more to him than a father to a son. His sorrow on his death was too recent and too deep for him to speak about it.

FRIEND OF THE POOR.

Mr. B. K. Wagle moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank, Ltd., hereby resolves to place on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by the country generally and Co-operators particularly by the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas whose name will be always associated with this Urban Bank as an humble tribute to the distinguished and unique contribution made by him to the cause of "Co-operation" in this country. Sir Lalubhai rendered great and invaluable services to the country in the spheres of industry, banking, insurance and shipping, but his services to the Co-operative movement and, through it, to the agriculturists, were greater and will always be remembered with gratitude by generations of his fellow-countrymen. In his death India mourns the loss of an eminent Indian, who, with his sterling and noble qualities and charming manners won the affection and esteem of all those who came in contact with him. In him the country has lost a true and noble son and the City a true Friend of the Poor."

In the course of his speech Mr. Wagle said that soon after his father's death, the speaker used to go to Sir Lalubhai for advise and guidance. Sir Lalubhai used to treat the speaker as his own son and he felt the death of Sir Lalubhai all the more in that he had been asked to move the resolution.

Mr. S B. Cardmaster seconded the resolution, which was passed all the members standing.

MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. J. M. Thakore moved the following resolution:—

This meeting hereby resolves that in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas an enlarged photo of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas be unveiled at a date to be fixed hereafter by the Board of Directors of the Bank and kept in the premises of the Bank at the head office and that the Board of Directors and the Manager of the Bank be authorised to collect subscriptions from the members for the fund to be styled "Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Memorial Fund of the L S. People's Co-op. Bank, Ltd."' and to administer the same.

INSPIRING ADVICE.

Mr. K. C. Desai in seconding the resolution said that everyone would always remember the sterling qualities of Sir Lalubhai. The L. S. P. C. Society had rendered some service to Co-operation and the Society got the inspiration from him. Sir Lalubhai had always treated young men who went upto him for advice as his own children and almost always people came out wiser than they were when they went in for advice. Sir Lalubhai's loss would be remembered for a long time and the gap created by his death would be difficult to fill up.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. L. K. Bhagawat moved the following resolution:—

This meeting hereby authorises the Chairman of the Bank to send a copy of the resolution to Mr. Vaikunthrai, conveying the sympathies of the members of the Bank on the sad bereavement which has overtaken him and the other members of his family.

HE LIVED FOR ALL.

Mr. Katrak in seconding the resolution said that the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas was not a loss only to Mr. Vaikuntrai but to the whole country and however much one might feel for the loss of that great man, it would be very little for what all he had done for Indians. He lived not for himself but for all. He purveyed a sense of joy among those around them and gave the necessary encouragement to youngsters.

Mr. Mavji Govindji said that the relationship of Sir Lalubhai with the man in the street would be long remembered by many with a sense of gratitude. While other leaders looked upon the man in the street in a condescending manner, Sir Lalubhai strived towards relieving the difficulties of the man in the street. The Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank was the Poor Man's bank. Sir Lalubhai lived a comprehensive life. His life was rich, full and worthily lived.

The resolution was passed.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Three Congressmen Declared Returned

RESULTS OF NOMINATIONS FOR MADRAS CORPORATION SEATS

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The list of valid nominations in respect of the elections to the City Municipal Council has been published.

Under Sub-rule 2 of Rule 7 of the Rules for the conduct of divisional elections to the Corporation of Madras for the forty general seats and the three seats specially reserved for Adi-Dravidas, Khan Bahadur Javad Hussain, Commissioner of the Corporation and Returning Officer, has declared the following persons duly elected as they are not opposed: Dr. U. Krishna Rao (Congress); Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, M.L.A., (Congress), Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar (Justice) and Mr. K. Bashyam (Congress)—all for general seats—and Mr. J. Sivashanmugham for the Adi-Dravida seat.

Mr. A. A Hayles, Mr. H. B Toothill and Mr. E. A. Heath have been elected by the Madras Traders' Association to represent that body on the Madras City Council.

The elections for general seats from divisional constituencies takes place on the 26th instant, and the Congress has put up candidates in almost all the constituencies

The meeting of the newly-elected Corporation Council to elect six Aldermen takes place on the 30th October and the Mayoral election will be held on 3rd November.—United Press.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR SIND

Governor's Call To Zemindars

KARACHI, October 20.

The Governor opened the second meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture in Sind this morning. Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh, Adviser, presided later. A large number of citizens and representatives of the mercantile community were present. Addressing the board, His Excellency made a rapid survey of agricultural development attained so far in this presidency. With the completion of the Sukkur Barrage, Sind had entered on a new era of cultivation. The Agricultural Department's five-year plan was a testimony of the highest order to the quality of the work that was being done.

CALL TO ZAMINDARS.

As regards the improvement of livestock which was an important item, His Excellency said: "If we concentrate on the re-establishment of Sind's three breeds on a sure and sufficient basis, we need not look outside the province for new breeds." His Excellency urged every Zamindar to conduct personally home farms and take full advantage of the farming training which has been made available to young men of the educated classes under the supervision of the Agricultural Department.—A. P.

DR. B. S. SHROFF GOLD MEDAL

Bombay Medical Union's Prize For Thesis

The Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union, write:—

The following subject has been selected by the Bombay Medical Union for competitive thesis for the above Prize for 1937:—

"The dietetic deficiencies and excesses at present prevalent in different parts of India, and their effects on health, with suggestions for improvements of such dietaries."

The award will be in the form of a Gold Medal called the Dr. B. S. Shroff Memorial Gold Medal of the Bombay Medical Union.

The competitor must be (i) a duly qualified member of the Medical Profession holding a degree or degrees and diplomas from Indian and other Universities created by statute, or (ii) a duly qualified member of the Medical Profession holding the diploma of Membership of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

The thesis must be sent in six typed copies so as to reach the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, on or before the 15th March 1937 the latest.

Other particulars can be had of the Secretaries of the Union.

The Karachi Municipal Labour Union

KARACHI, (By Mail).

The President of the Union writes:—

At the annual general meeting of the Karachi Municipal Labour Union held at Khalikdina Hall on Sunday (the 18th Oct.). The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1936-37.

President:—Mr. N. A. Bechar; Vice-President:—Mr. Sh. Ahmad Sh. Haier; Treasurer:—Mr. Abboobakar Assa. A Managing Committee also was elected.

Messrs. M. B. Dalal & Co. were elected auditors for the year 1936-37.

INDIAN COTTON IN U. K.

Freight Rates Militate Against Greater Use

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

A representation urging them to move the steamship companies to reduce freight rates of cotton has been addressed by the Karachi Cotton Association to the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, Manchester. The communication points out at the present moment when the Indo-British trade relations and the Indo-Japanese trade relations are in course of negotiations, one important factor is not receiving serious consideration, namely, the high level of steamer freight on cotton between India and the United Kingdom. The association appreciates the committee's efforts towards ensuring greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom and the present negotiations for placing Indo-British trade relations on sound and mutually advantageous basis are widely welcomed in this country.

During the seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35 the steamer freight on cotton between India and the United Kingdom averaged between S.17 and S.24 per ton of 40 cub feet, the mean average being S.20. Since October 1935, however, the rate began to rise, reaching as high as S.35. There seems to exist no valid reason to account for this sudden rise. From April 1936 onwards the rate is being maintained at S.30.

IMPORTANT POINTS

While weighing the relative advantages of any trade agreement between India and the United Kingdom on the one hand and India and Japan on the other, the cotton trade cannot fail to notice the following position:—

Karachi/United Kingdom freight on 100 bales average 28.5 tons at S.30 per ton at exchange S.1/16d. per rupee worked out to Rs. 570, compared to Karachi/Japan freight on same number of bales at Yen 4.00 (net excluding rebate) per bale at exchange 77-1/8 worked out to Rs 308-8-6. The difference in freights on 100 bales thus came to Rs. 261-0-0; difference per Bombay candy Rs. 5-4-0 and per Bengal maund Rs. 0-9-0.

It will thus be obvious that either the British manufacturer using the Indian cotton has to pay annas nine per maund more or the Indian cotton grower gets annas 9 per maund less as compared with the cotton shipped to Japan.

The Association holds that all agencies particularly the transport services, can individually or in combination make infructuous whatever genuine efforts any two countries may direct towards improving mutual trade inasmuch these agencies by raising their charges can take away the benefits and advantages contemplated by any trade agreement.—A. P.

TOLL OF ACCIDENT MOUNTS UP

G. I. P. Ry. Accident Sequel

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 26.

Further details in connection with the railway accident near Talvadya railway station on the Itarsi-Khandwa section, G. I. P. Railway, on Friday last, resulting in the death of five gangmen and injuries to several others, are now available. Of the injured persons, two more have succumbed to their injuries and of the remaining, the condition of two is said to be precarious.

Though official explanation of the cause of the accident is not forthcoming, informations elicited from passengers travelling by that train, shows that, the gangmen were working on the railway line near a curve at a place about two miles off the Talvadya railway station, when the 28-Up Allahabad-Bombay Express suddenly dashed in and the gangmen were run over. Seven of them have died uptil now. —United Press

Increase Hedge Selling

Market Discounts 12 Millions Crop

Absence Of Speculative Support

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was under the pressure of increased hedge selling and long liquidation.

The market is believed to be discounting a crop of 12 million bales.

The New York cotton market opened barely steady on Saturday and declined on Liverpool Cables, long liquidation and hedge selling. Quite active and foreign trade buying about equalled hedge selling. Outside demand was very limited. Finally short covering appeared and the market was steady. The market was under the pressure of increased long liquidation. Advices indicate that the recent freeze has ended possibility of an addition to yield in Texas. The market is believed to be discounting a crop of 12 million bales.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 11.80 which was the highest level and prices declined further 5 points to 11.75 which was the lowest level for the day. The market was quiet and closed at a net decline of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were 5 points down at 12.13c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.15c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at 6 points down with Bombay selling and hedging which was taken up trade calling on scale down. Later on there was tired long liquidation with future of the market responding to bullish statistical position and fears that the crop may exceed Government estimate. The market closed 6 to 5 points lower. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced one point at 6.95d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy and Sakels declined 10 points while uppers futures lost 7 points with spot cotton 9 points down at 7.45d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was scattered selling in the Alexandria cotton market on Saturday. Sakels futures declined 14 to 9 points and Ashmouni contracts lost 17 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Moderate rallies were not sustained owing to hedging against the rapid movement and reselling by disappointed longs, together with a disposition to increase crop ideas. Favourable reports of the North-Central Belt with the possibility of top crop in North-Eastern and North-Western portions aroused conjecture as to whether the final outturn would exceed the last bureau figure. Local ideas confine approximately to 11,700,000 bales. At the same time, appearance of cold and wet weather with Western Belt and the possibility of killing frost in late sections was not overlooked. Trade buying of futures and spots continued to be active, owing to favourable textile reports and fears of poor selection of actual cotton later in the season with advices from Miss'ssippi-Delta indicating that Middling would be scarce.

Meanwhile, large export movement in the next few months seems to be assured, but the trade is still concerned regarding the foreign demand early in the next year in view of the larger foreign crop estimates.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March 11.80—.02 (10 a.m.) lowest 11.75—.07 (11-39 a.m.)

Liverpool March highest 6.60—.05 lowest 6.58—.07.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-dav the following cable advices from Foreign friends:—

New York: "Decline past week outcome of farmers selling pressure and long liquidating. Tendency to increase crop estimate to 12,000,000. Support by good trade buying. Active demand for spots. Consider present prices safe. even it market should go temporarily lower."

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable:—

"Liquidation due fears crop larger than last Government estimate absorbed by trade: Look for narrow markets till after next Bureau."

BRITAIN AND SPAIN

(Continued from page 6)

advancing to any such advantage by the production in Spain.

Rebels' Assurances To Britain?

This casts an interesting reflection as well about foreign aid or intervention now still discussed as a matter for investigation in London. Some leading London papers are also seen as projecting the suggestion of Government forces evacuating Madrid to the insurgents. A note of added amity is struck for the insurgents and there have appeared references about the insurgent leaders, whose stand give rigid underlining to the idea of imperialism, having newly given Britain to understand that they will not push territorial or such alterations as will imperil British interests. There is no knowing whether they will be masters to decide the issue fully, assuming such assurances having been conveyed to Britain. In British quarters there are, at present, one notes, also closer estimates of the success of the insurgents aiding the return of Monarchy in Spain. London's attitude is interpreted in Berlin as implying a dominant concern over the assertion of the Madrid regime supported by active radical forces behind it; and, in association, the line of anti-Russian campaign is also being advanced by Germany. Germany's interest in the Spanish struggle is linked closely with the intention to hit the Franco-Russian Pact.

The Soviet Ultimatum

Regarding the actual run of the struggle in Spain, while the insurgents have been consolidating at various points in the advance to Madrid, the Government forces also record gains in certain places and parts. Whatever the fate of Madrid, may be, it is presumed, various other parts under control of Government forces or in opposition to the insurgents—and these regions still contain the majority of the population and particularly Catalonia,—will keep up vigorous opposition. The fall of Madrid nonethe-less will be an event of much weight, especially as there is the chance of a new regime installed in Madrid, should it happen, coming to gain a greatly legal or formal recognition from some centres. A new factor of interest and significance at the moment is introduced by the note of the Soviet Union stating that Soviet Union will be led to consider itself free from the understanding relating to "non-intervention," if it is not observed by others, and feel free about its course—the suggestion being in the direction of extension of support to forces in opposition to the insurgents in Spain. Today's papers also report of restiveness among a certain section in Portugal, reflective of interest for the cause of the present Madrid Government. The position thus remains greatly uncertain, complicated, and attended with momentous possibilities.

Italy's New Armament Plan

The Italian Cabinet is reported as just announcing the decision to carry out further large military extensions rapidly. The decision involves the opening of numerous air bases at important strategical points, the building of several naval units and the extending of Italy's military force. New factories are to be established for the construction of aeroplanes—and the number engaged in aeroplane construction works raised to 60,000. The announcement also states that in 1,200 undertakings connected with war materials the hours of work are to be increased to 60 a week. This Italian decision, closely following new British attention relating to the Mediterranean, about which certain Italian papers have commented, associating it with the aim of a check on Italian policy, comes in for much observance in the European Press.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, M.L.C. Amraoti, has given notice of a resolution which he intends to move in the ensuing session of the C. P. Legislative Council urging upon the Government to take immediate steps to establish a medical college in the province.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 26

Following a further decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 219/4 on scattered selling. There was a limited turnover of business.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and the local market was quiet but steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 219/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A-M	219	12	0
Oomra D-J	196	8	0
Oomra March	196	4	0
Bengal D-J	157	12	0
Bengal March	157	4	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd October	4,441
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	62,259
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	102,354
Decrease	40,095

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 26

C P 1 Fine	202/204
C P 2 Fine	200/201
Arvi Fine	200/201
Ellichpur Fine	200/201
Berar Fine	196/198
Khamgaon Fine	196/196
Mulkapur Fine	194/196
Khandesh Fine	189/191
Jalna/Sailu Fine	191/193
Burwah Sanavad Fine	196/198
Mathia Fine	178/181
Broach	219/221
Dhollera	207/212
Punjab American	209/214
Sindh-American	209/214
Sind N T	229/234
Punjab 289 F	249/254
Cambodia	249/254
Compta	204/214
Westerns	209/214
Miraj	209/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	239/244
Surat	246/249
Navsari	254/257

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 26

Wheat	6,374 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	102 cwts.
Poppyseed	151 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,506 cwts.
Rice	3,248 cwts.
Myrabollams	551 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,568 cwts.
Gram	145 cwts.
Joowar	129 cwts.
Bajree	63 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,377 cwts.
Coal	2190 tons

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 24

Broach A/M 1937 opening 219 3/4; highest 219 3/4; lowest 218 1/4; closing 218 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 196 3/4; highest 196 3/4; lowest 195 1/2; closing 195 3/4

Oomra March opening 195 1/2; highest 195 1/2; lowest 194 1/2; closing 195

Bengal D/J opening 157 1/4; highest 157 1/4; lowest 156 3/4; closing 156 3/4

Bengal March opening 157 3/4; highest 157 3/4; lowest 156 1/2; closing 156 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-11-36) Rs. 5 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 16 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 177; May 153 at Cross Rate 4.88 31/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 218/8 Liverpool May 6.56 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 218/8 New York May 11.83 Rs. 51 at Cross Rate 4.88 31/32

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 24.

Messrs. Bathiyala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power & Light Pfd. 5 p.c.	68
Amer Forn Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	50
Electric Bond Common	23
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	47
American Tel & Tel.	179 3/4
Western Union Telg.	92 3/4
Chesapeake & Ohio Rly	70
Great North Pfd Rly	44
New York Central	46
Southern Pacific Rly.	44
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt	12
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	99
Imp. Jap Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	84
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	106
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	80
Gen. Amr. Transportation	61
United States Steel	76 3/4
Bethelehem Steel	71
Aanaconda Copper Mining	46 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	61 3/4
Chrysler	128
General Motors	73
General Electric	48
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
Socony	16 7/8
Amr. Tobacco B.	101
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	48
National City Bank	41 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	555
Montgomer Ward	57
Com Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	102
Can Nat. Rly 5 p.c. 1969	117
Can. Nat. Rly 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	114
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	106

Market steady; Oils a feature.

Next week intense politics.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 26

On Saturday, London gold remained unchanged at £7-2-2 1/2 while London Paris exchange was quoted 105.10. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.88 31/32. London silver was unchanged at 19 15/16d. Montreal was five points down and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 15/32. In the local market there was restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	35	3	3
Aso delivery	35	3	3
Kartak delivery	35	3	0
SILVER—			
Ready	49	7	6
Aso delivery	49	7	6
Kartak delivery	49	9	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 24.

October	44.60
December	44.75—.05
March	45.05—.05

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Oct 26

Under short covering the local wheat market was steady while linseed fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	3	9
Wheat January	5	8	6
Wheat May	5	3	9

CAWNPORE SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Cawnpore, Oct 22

Ryam	7	12	0
Champaran	7	12	0
Samastipur	7	8	6
Lohat Siding	7	12	0
Motihari	7	4	0
Chanpatiya	7	5	0
Narkatiya	7	4	0
Marhowrah	8	6	0
Pachrukhi	7	8	0
Pertabpur			
New Savan	7	2	0
Gaureepur	7	8	0
Sarayan	7	14	0
Sasamosa	7	3	0
Ghughly	7	3	6
Pharenda	7	4	0
Walterganj	7	5	0
Munderwa 7	7	2	0
Munderwa 5			
Basti	7	10	0
Ram Kola	7	2	0
Ram Khetan	7	3	0
Luxmiganj	7	3	0
Padrauna	7	1	0
Pipraich	7	0	0
Diamond	7	2	0
Siswa Bazar	7	2	0
Nawabganj	7	8	0
Pursa	7	0	0
Majholia	7	6	0
Bhatni	7	4	0
Savan (Indian)	7	0	0
Bhavnan	7	9	0
Burwal	7	8	0
Jawal Road	7	1	0
Lucknow	6	12	0
Balrampur	7	9	0
Khadda	7	0	0
Biswan	7	3	0
Sakhari	7	11	0
Semapur	7	15	0
Harinagar	7	10	0
Khatkuiyan	7	0	0
Captainganj	7	7	0
Hathua	7	0	0
Chitauni	7	0	0
Hasanpore	7	3	0
Tr kohi	6	13	0
Tamkohi	6	9	0
Harkua	7	0	6
Seohara	7	13	0
Behta	7	3	0
Dehri	7	12	0
Rampur	8	10	0
Rosa	7	9	0
Gola	7	8	0
Hargaon	7	5	0
Baheri Kesar	8	3	0
Cawnpore	7	1	6
Gootaiya	7	3	0
Juggilal	7	3	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 24

October	100 5/8d.
December	97 1/2d.
March	92d.
May	91 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 24

December	1-14 7/8c
May	1-13 1/2c.
July	0.99 3/8c.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 26

Yellow metal sheets	34	4	0
Copper Sheeds	44	4	0

Tone: Strong.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct 26

Java ready	13	10	0
October shipment	3	12	6
Nov Dec shipment	3	12	6
Jan Mar shipment	3	11	6
Kesar ready	13	0	0
Saraya ready	12	15	0
Spot Java	F.	4.35	

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 26

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	Rs.	37	15 0
Highest	Rs.	38	2 0
Lowest	Rs.	37	14 0
Closing	Rs.	38	1 6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	35	4 0
Highest	Rs.	35	7 6
Lowest	Rs.	35	2 6
Closing	Rs.	35	7 0
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	Rs.	19	7 0
Highest	Rs.	19	8 0
Lowest	Rs.	19	5 6
Closing	Rs.	19	6 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 26

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	101/4
3 per cent 1951/54	104/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	112
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/6
5 per cent 1939/44	109/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/15
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/7
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974	111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120
6 per cent M Deb. 1954	132/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	132/8

Note:—Business for next settlement i.e. 18th November Settlement commenced to-day; and quoted 3 annas lower. Thise s lement opened at Rs. 99/15/6, declined to Rs. 99/15/0 to close at Rs. 100/0/6.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 26

S C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Oct December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	274
Banks selling T T	272
Banks buying T T	269 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	786
Banks buying T T	801
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banl selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 24th instant	4.89
Japan/London 26th instant	1/2 1/32
Java London 26th instant	9.02
Hongkong London 26th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai London 26th instant	1/2 15/32
London/Paris 24th instant	105.10
London/Belgium 24th instant	29.04 1/4
London/Switzerland 24th instant	21.27
London/Berlin 24th instant	12.17
London/Stockholm 24th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 24th instant	4.88 13/16
London/Amsterdam 24th instant	2.06 1/2
London/Italy 24th instant	92.90

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 23rd instant	£7-2-2 1/2
Gold 24th instant	£7-2-2 1/2
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	19 15/16
24th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 23rd instant	19 15/16
24th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready. 23rd instant	45
24th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
24th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 23rd instant	3/4 p.c.
24th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.a.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	6/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 24-10-36	2946000	2971000
Receipts yesterday 24-10-36	52000	59000
Exports to date 24-10-36	1415000	1229000
Stock at Ports 23-10-36	2494000	† 2626000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-10-36	2179000	221000
Stock at Liverpool 23-10-36	781000	442000
Visible Supply 23-10-36	5912000	5832000
Quantity in sight 23-10-36	5466000	5307000
Quantity out of sight 23-10-36	2806000	2581000

The Director of Land Record, Central Provinces, in his report on the state of the crops and prospects of the season in the districts of the Central Provinces and Berar for the week ending Saturday, October. 17, states that the standing kharif crops are generally in good condition though some damage to rice is reported from some type of root-rot and stem-borers in parts of Ramtek Tahsil.

Scattered Selling In Share Bazar

Tata Steels And Electrics Quiet

Burma And Bellapurs Steady

BOMBAY: October 26.

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day, but later on prices declined on rumours of disturbances in the City. The selling was confined to Tata Steels and Hydro-Electric Shares. There was some covering in Bombay Burmas and Bellapur shares.

It appears that some sections are doing bearish propaganda believing that the market is leading to a crisis on account of considerable speculative activity of Bulls. This seems to be a mistaken view, and we think, it unsafe to follow these advices of these Pandits and sell short.

The market being overbought naturally is now under the process of readjustment and prices are declining under scattered liquidation. Those who fear a crisis have no nerves to sell short in the face of world-wide improvement in Steel Industry.

No doubt, the market is highly speculative and needs caution in operations. Bears have a huge short interest in the market and there is no other place for them than the local Bazar to buy back their sales. Bulls, who are on the right path, have nothing to fear and are receiving large amounts every month.

It is a keen contest between Bulls and Bears. It is a case of test of the strength of each section. Everybody knows that Bulls will have to liquidate their holding and Bears will have to cover sales. Unless Bulls find buyers they will not leave the game unplayed when they are on a winning path.

We still believe short sales dangerous and advise buying Steel shares on good breaks.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	280	0
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	705	0
250 Bradbury	62	9
100 Century (nil)	139	6
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	232	8
100 Colaba (nil)	129	6
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	270	0
I E D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	105	0
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	202	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	43	2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	62	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	225	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	560	0
100 Madhavji	6	0
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	872	8
250 Model	38	12
60 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	142	8
100 Osomanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1855	0
50 Simplex (Re. 1-2)	68	12
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	180	0
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	8	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,160	0
1000 Western	737	8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1 591	4
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	392	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	140	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	36	2
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	127	8
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	485	10
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 35-1)	2,100	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10 plus 3)	352	8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	273	12
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25	14
100 Shahabad (Rs. 15)	490	0
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	143	0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	13	6
15-17 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	12
200 Oriental (125)	5.325	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	158	2
100 Andhra Valley (45)	1,657	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	155	10
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	12
100 Karachi (4)	260	0
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	260	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	185	10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 26

Century (141/6) 141 139

Bombay Dyeing (712/8) 713 707 710 708

Kohinoor (228/2) 228 226 225

Central India (236/4) 236 233 232

New Great (143/12) 145 142

Swadeshi (183/2) 182 180

Bundi (36/6) 36/4, 36/2 36/4 36/2

I Cement (490) 490 486 487 485 486 485/10

Punjab (25/14) 25/14

Shahabad (493/12) 492 490

Andhra (1663/12) 1660 1657 1658 1657

Tata Hydro (185/15) 185/10

Tata Power (1585) 1582 1575 1576 1572 1571/4

Tram Ord (155/5) 155/10

T Steel Defd (800) 800 801 796 796 796 795

T Steel Ord (200/4) 200/8 199/12 199

Tata Steel 2nd pref (172/12) 173/8 173/4 173

Bellapur (214/6) 215 213 212/8

B Steam (270/10) 270/10

B Burma (533/12) 536 535 540 535 536

1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1,571	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	912	2
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	98	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	103	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	39	8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	795	0
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	199	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
10 Alcock (Rs. 5)	236	14
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	212	8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15) XD	270	10
125 B'bay Burma	534	6
50 Bom. Burma Contributory	176	14
8sh Br. B. Perol (nil)	5	15-6
50 B. Telephone (2-8) XD	115	12
100 Bleaching (Rs. 4)	126	14
100 I. Radio defd (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	602	8
16 Scindia (Re. 1)	16	11
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	82	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1547	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1605	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

24-10-36.	This year.
Khandesh ...	495
Central India 226	4,579
Barsi and Nagar 210	3,185
Hyderabad Gaorani ...	358
Berar 97	4,711
Central Provinces ...	1,058
Total Oomras 533	14,386
Dholera 58	1,438
N W Provinces ...	904
Rajputana 49	1,271
Sind-Punjab 775	13,182
Broach 301	1,486
Coompta and Dharwar 22	4,765
Westerns-Northerns ...	2,922
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...	838
Persian ...	5
American ...	919
Egyptian and African 600	22,570
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...	1
Total 2,426	64,887

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy and cooler.
Central: Cloudy and cooler.
Western: Cloudy and warmer.

Osaka Sampin

N Osaka, Oct 26

October	232.50+560
December	214.40+50
January	209.90—30

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 22nd Oct

In full-pressed bales

24-10-36.	This year.
Europe 1,030	29,293
Japan and China 2,001	54,100
Coast Ports ...	1,450
Up-country by Rail ...	22,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...	4,111
Total 8,031	111,929

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J7

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Bengal And Communal Decision

Will It Reconsider The Matter?

Sardar And Bhulabhai To Undertake Frontier Tour For Elections

BENARES: October 25.

The Congress Parliamentary Board concluded its two days' deliberations to-night without coming to an agreement in connection with the differences that had arisen between the Bengal and Central Provinces Congress Committees regarding the Communal Award.

Dr. B. C. Roy has already left and Mr. Sarat Bose is leaving for Delhi. Most of the other leaders are leaving for Lahore to-morrow.

One Bengal Congress leader told the Associated Press that the Bengal Congress Committee resolution regarding the Communal Award stood. On the other hand, another leader, belonging to the Opposite school, said that Bengal Congressmen will reconsider their position and then discussions will be resumed.

The Parliamentary Board has, however, approved many nominations from the Provinces and postponed consideration of several other nominations.

It is understood that Government has allowed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to tour the Frontier Province. It has been decided in the Board meeting that the Congress leaders should carry on election campaign in the provinces.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee will not be meeting at Patna as announced previously.—A.P.

Bengal's "No"

After two days' discussion the All-India Parliamentary Committee concluded its deliberations at 8-45 p.m. to-night.

It is understood that it adopted certain resolutions, one of which relates to the shifting of the collection period for election funds from the first to second fortnight of November.

As regards the disqualification ban, it is understood that the Committee has decided that those candidates who have any doubts should apply for the removal of their disqualification.

Nominations of certain candidates of Utkal and most of the United Provinces candidates were approved while the names of the Kerala candidates were referred to Mr. Nageshwar Rao.

Award Agitation.

It is understood that the Committee devoted a major portion of its time to-day to the discussion of the Bengal Congress Executive Committee's resolution relating to the agitation against the Communal Award. Many suggestions and formulas were proposed but none was acceptable.

One concrete suggestion was that certain clauses in the resolution which advocated the agitation by the Congress against the Communal Award as such, both inside and outside the legislature, should be deleted and the right of the Congress to agitate against the Award as part of agitation against the new Constitution, should be recognised.

It is further understood the Bengal representatives did not accept the suggestion to delete the clauses of the resolution referred to. It was eventually decided that Bengal Provincial Congress Committee should consider the Bengal Congress Executive Committee's resolution and clarify the position after which it will again be considered by the central Congress Committee.

It is understood unless this issue is settled, the Central Parliamentary Committee will not decide about the nomination of the Bengal candidates.

It is learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is likely to attend the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which may be held on or about November 6.

Election Tours.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that its members should follow a programme of tour in different provinces.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others will leave to-morrow for their respective destinations. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Sarat Bose left to-night.

Due to the meeting of the Parliamentary Committee the Political Prisoners' Relief Committee could not formally meet as announced but it is understood Pandit Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena held some informal talks.—United Press.

BENGAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS AWARD

Provincial Committee To Consider Question

BENARES: Oct. 26.

It is expected, in official Congress circles that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will consider its Executive Committee's resolution regarding the communal Award agitation and modify it to come into line with the general policy of the Central Organisation of the Congress in this connection. But leading Congressmen of Bengal appear to be of the opinion that there is no likelihood of a change in their present attitude.—A.P.

The poor who were rescued from their homes in disturbed areas in the city are seen here being fed at the Nemaniwadi Dharmashala, by the Khatargalli Relief Committee.

WARNING TO AGRAWALAS

Delhi Congress's Rejoinder To Sir Sitaram's Election Appeal

MEERUT, October 24.

Mr. B. Laxmi Narainji Agrawal, President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:

"It is with great indignation that I read the appeal of Rai Bahadur Lala Sir Sitaram to the Agrawal community in his latest utterances at Jhansi to get benefit from and obtain an advantageous position in the reformed legislatures by returning the Agrawallas to the Legislative Assemblies.

"I think it is unworthy of a man of the position of Sir Sitaram who is the President of the U.P. Legislative Council to talk in terms of such narrow communalism, which is eating into the very vitals of the nation. I have full confidence that Agrawallas have the good sense to think and act in terms of nationalism.

"I trust that the Agrawal community will treat Sir Sitaram's appeal with the contempt it deserves. For election purposes even there is a limit to which gentlemen can stoop and it is a pity that certain persons even to-day are capable of falling to such disgraceful tactics.

"I appeal not only the Agrawallas but all the other communities that they should be aware of such false friends who mean to exploit their respective communities for their personal end."—United Press.

The electoral rolls of the European and Anglo-Indian constituencies of the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly will be published on or before November 1.

Finger Prints Forcibly Taken By Officer And 11 Peons?

Congressman Appeals Against Dismissal Of Damage Suit For "Mental And Physical Worry"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NAGPUR: October 25.

The Hon. Sir Gilbert Stone, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice M. B. Niyogi, heard an appeal filed by Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Pleader and a prominent member of the Congress, residing at Raipur, against the judgment of Mr. Pendharker, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Seoni, dismissing his suit against Mr. C. K. Seaman, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Seoni and Mr. R. N. Pendharker, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Seoni, for damages valued at Rs. 15,000, for forcibly taking his thumb-impresssions in the Seoni Jail.

The case is the first of its kind in India, and it had created quite a sensation throughout the Province.

The facts, according to the plaint which Pandit Ravishankar Shukla had filed, are that Pandit Shukla was convicted under Section 124-A, 120-B and 124-A/109 I. P. C in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, sentences were to run concurrently. Owing to his social position and status in life the Pandit was classed as an "A" class prisoner and was in Seoni Jail on Aug. 4, 1930, the date on which the incident took place.

Pandit Shukla refused to give his finger prints when demanded to do so as his objections were based on the grounds of conscience and that there were other methods open to the authorities concerned to secure proof of previous conviction. The officer deputed by the District Magistrate, Seoni, however, according to the plaint, forcibly took his finger prints with the help of eleven peons thus causing the Pandit mental and physical worry.

The Additional District Judge, Seoni after a protracted trial dismissed his suit holding that both the defendants were protected by Section 6 and 9 of the Identification of Prisoners Act of 1920.

Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla filed an appeal in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, inter alia urging that the Act of 1920 expressly provided for the taking of finger prints in the prescribed manner which was defined to mean "prescribed by rule made under the Act". As admittedly the Local Government had then made no rules under the Act the manner in which the police were to act remaining undefined, the Police had no power to act at all.

Secondly that even if they had any such power they had no power to depute a non Policeman to do their job by the use of force which Section 6 of the Act legalised only when it was used by a person authorised to take the prints by the Act.

Thirdly, since the act of the defendants amounting to several offences under the Indian Penal Code, rioting, assault, and wrongful restraint for which they were punishable under the Indian Penal Code, the plaintiff was entitled to his parallel remedy of obtaining damages for an actionable wrong; since every personal injury punishable as such under the Penal Code was an actionable wrong under the Common Law of England and as such under the law as administered by the Courts in this country.

Defence Plea.

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Messrs. T. J. Kedar, K. B. Sheorey and W. K. Sheorey, for Pandit Shukla, contended that Section 6 of the Act of 1920 did not empower the District Magistrate to act on a delegated authority from the District Superintendent of Police, since he could not receive his authority from any person nor wield any power not conferred on him by the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police and Prisons Act which did not authorise him to deputy an Extra Assistant Commissioner to proceed with force of all peons to overpower the plaintiff and take his finger impressions which he refused to give.

They contended that if the act of the defendants amounted to an offence under the Indian Penal Code it could not be condoned by Section 9 of the Act of 1920, which did not control or modify the Penal Code but merely condoned such Acts as would not be punishable under that Code.

200-Years-Old Case Cited.

Regarding the authority of the defendants to act as deputies of the District Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore, Counsel cited a case decided by Lord Mansfield two hundred years ago (98 E. R. 969) that a bailiff could not effect an arrest through a deputy and that view was in accordance with the trend of Indian Cases. 2 Weir 37 and 2 I.C. 619.

He cited two cases of the Privy Council as decisive of the two main issues in the case 9 Cal. 341 and A.I.R. 1936 P. C. 253 (57). The first decided that in a suit for damages for false imprisonment the Court had to see, not what power the defendant possessed but what authority he professed to exercise and if the exercise of that authority was not lawful the more fact that the Act was done in good faith was no defence (18 E. R. 481).

Messrs. W. R. Puranik and Bhargava on behalf of the defendants contended that as the police could employ "all means necessary" they could employ the defendants which were the "means" they considered necessary and that in any case even if they had exceeded that authority they had acted honestly and were therefore protected under Section 9 of the Act.

The appellant replied that even if an honest man commits a wrong he is liable and that if the act of the accused amounted to an offence under the Penal Code not saved by any exception under that Code an extraneous Act could not be held to save the operation of the general law especially when it does not purport to save it.

The exception merely saves petty delinquencies not amounting to an offence under the Penal Code which constitutes an independent wrong for which the plaintiff has his remedy.

Orders were reserved.

Villager's Retort To Bombay Minister

"Give Us Loan First, Will Repay If We Survive"

Cooper Suggests Bijapur Board Should Raise Money To Relieve Famine Distress

BIJAPUR: October 25.

Grant of "takkavi" loans to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 for the Northern Division and the Muddebihal Taluka; distribution of loans to the destitute and infirm in the villages; starting of relief works to provide labour to the unemployed agriculturists; purchase of kabadi and its sale by Government at cost price and the declaration of famine.

These were among few suggestions made to Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, who is here to gather first-hand information regarding the agrarian situation, at a meeting of the District Famine Relief Committee of Bijapur, held at the Collector's Bungalow.

These, the Khan Bahadur was told, would relieve the distress of agriculturists of the Bijapur District.

Cooper's Advice

Replying, Khan Bahadur Cooper said that Government would consider some of the suggestions most sympathetically and suggested that the District Local Board could raise a loan with the previous sanction of Government.

Mr. Cooper also visited Tidgundi where the ryots who had assembled placed their grievances before him. Their suggestions for relief were similar to those of the District Famine Relief Committee.

The Minister explained to them that the loan would be an additional burden to them and that he was sure they would not be able to repay it. This explanation brought a retort from one of the villagers who said:

"Saheb, we want the 'takkavi' loan first to save us, also our cattle. If at all we survive God will show us the way to pay back the money."—United Press

"She Could Not Bear Separation"

BATALA, Oct. 26.

That she could not bear separation from her husband and was going to meet him in the next world was the substance of a letter left by a young Hindu widow, whose dead body was brought here yesterday from a neighbouring village for "post mortem" examination.

The woman who was married only a few years ago lost her husband recently. The loss proved too much for her and she committed suicide.—United Press.

Serious Lorry Accident

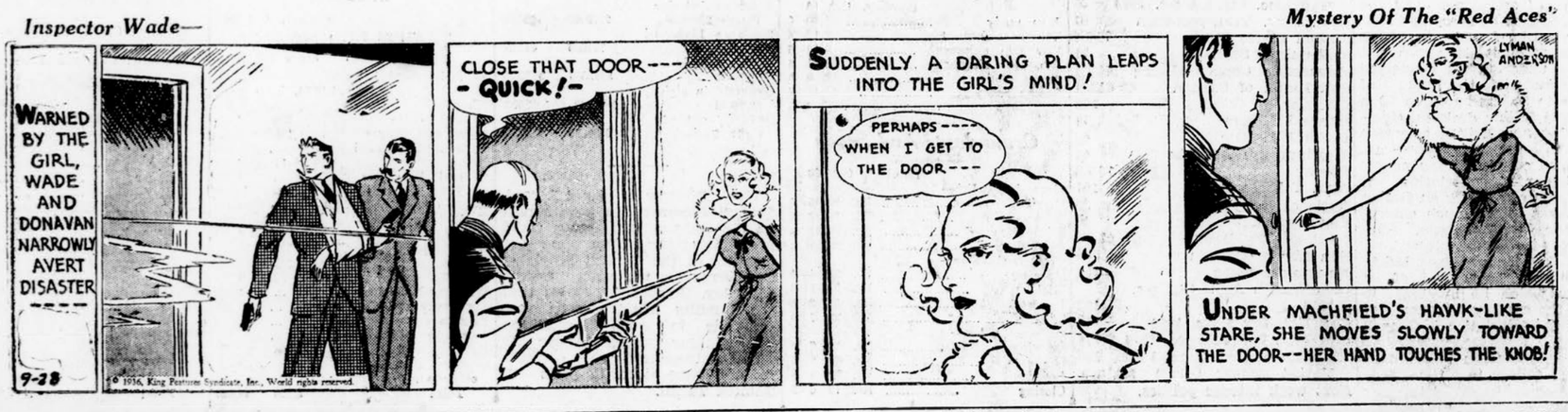
BATALA, Oct. 25.

A serious lorry accident occurred near Nowshera on the Pathankot-Amritsar road, while trying to overtake another lorry.

The driver lost control over the steering-wheel which ran down the road and over-turned. Four persons are reported to have been seriously injured.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*


WARNED BY THE GIRL, WADE AND DONAVAN NARROWLY AVERT DISASTER
9-28
CLOSE THAT DOOR--- - QUICK!-
SUDDENLY A DARING PLAN LEAPS INTO THE GIRL'S MIND!
PERHAPS--- WHEN I GET TO THE DOOR---
LYMAN ANDERSON
UNDER MACHFIELD'S HAWK-LIKE STARE, SHE MOVES SLOWLY TOWARD THE DOOR--HER HAND TOUCHES THE KNOB!

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